

1776.

I. O. O. F.

1876.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

IN HONOUR OF THE

ANNIVERSARY

OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

COMPRISING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONIES CONNECTED WITH THE HOLDING OF
THE SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN PHILADELPHIA. AND THE PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF THE ORDER ON THE 20TH OF
SEPTEMBER, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA:

BURK & CALDWELL, PRINTERS, 304 CHESTNUT STREET.

1876.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries



1776.

I. O. O. F.

1876.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

IN HONOUR OF THE

Anniversary

OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

COMPRISING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONIES CONNECTED WITH THE HOLDING OF
THE SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN PHILADELPHIA AND THE PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF THE ORDER ON THE 20TH OF
SEPTEMBER, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA:

BURK & CALDWELL, PRINTERS, 304 CHESTNUT STREET.

1876.

I. O. O. F.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

INTRODUCTION.

THE accompanying papers, prepared and published by order of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, present a view of the various proceedings that transpired in connection with the session of the R. W. Grand Lodge, held in the city of Philadelphia, and the Centennial Celebration of the anniversary of American Independence.

Not being a connected narrative of events prepared by one person the papers are, however, intended, so far as different accounts of the same affair can do so, to present a somewhat continuous statement of the occurrences in their chronological order, but it may not be out of place to recapitulate their sequence.

- 1st. The attendance at Christ P. E. Church on Sunday morning, September 17th, with the sermon delivered on that occasion.
- 2d. The escort to, and the reception at Musical Fund Hall on Monday morning, September 18th.
- 3d. The visit to Independence Hall at noon on Monday.

- 4th. The reunion of Past Grand Representatives on Monday afternoon and evening, in Musical Fund Hall, with a copy of the programme of the public exercises, and also the addresses delivered.
- 5th. A condensed account of the formation and display of the Lodges and Encampments in the public demonstration on Wednesday, September 20th.
- 6th. Programme of the concluding exercises at Fairmount Park, with the addresses delivered.
- 7th. The comments of the public press upon the Celebration and the Order.

The Grand Lodge of the United States has signified its pleasure and approval of the entire proceedings by ordering this record to be made and printed, in order to transmit the account of the celebration to the future.

SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH.

In accordance with arrangements previously announced, the officers and members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States assembled at the Irving House, on Sunday morning, September 17, 1876, and were escorted by the Philadelphia Battalion of Patriarchs to Christ Church, a venerable building, most intimately associated with the historic memories of the American Revolution, and which was appropriately and beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Rev. E. A. Foggo, D. D., the rector of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Bro. J. W. VENABLE, R. W. Grand Chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON. An enlarged and efficient choir did justice to the musical selections, whilst the chiming of the old bells, which had lain at the bottom of the Delaware river for preservation, during the dark days of the Revolution, added greatly to the joyous interest of the services. The rector pronounced the following discourse:

The Value of Organization and the True Method of Preserving It.

A SERMON

PREACHED IN

CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA,

BEFORE THE

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,

September 17th, 1876,

BY THE RECTOR,

REV. E. A. FOGGO, D. D.

Brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows:

In behalf of those who now have the charge of this venerable church, I bid you welcome to-day, welcome to this time honored edifice in which men of renown both in church and state have prayed, and praised, and listened to the glorious Gospel of "Peace on earth, good will towards men."

Here, in this very building, as these shields bearing their names commemorate, Morris, the financier of Revolutionary days, Hopkinson, the poet and the wit, Franklin, the philosopher, White, the chaplain of the First Continental Congress, and the wise founder of the American branch of the church Catholic, and Washington, the Father of his Country, with a host of other names, only less distinguished than theirs, Sunday after Sunday, joined in that very form of sacred words in the Book of Common Prayer, in which we have just engaged.

As we survey these venerable walls, our minds instinctively turn to the past, and we recall those men of the generations gone by, and compare our time with theirs.

This building witnessed the efforts of the Revolutionary struggle, the period which tried men's souls; and stood here, as it stands to-day, when the British took possession of this city, and for awhile drove from it the patriots who were commissioned to defend it.

It witnessed too the final triumph, when from the State House, its contemporary, (and as many think designed by the same architect as this church,) there rung out the joyful tidings, "and liberty was proclaimed throughout the land." The bells in this old steeple joined too in the grand outburst. For safety they shortly after were removed and placed in the Delaware river, but were soon after restored to their proper place, where, for over a century, they have "rung out the old year, and rung in the new."

Think, as you enter these sacred portals to-day, of the changes which have taken place since that time! Look at this immense city full of activity and bustle, crowded with strangers who have come up to join in the festivities of the Nation's Centennial. Try to realize the growth and development of the land as you survey the Nation's Exhibition and witness there the glorious products of the several states, and the "glory and honour of the nations which have been brought to it."—Rev. xxi—v. 26.

In addressing you on this occasion, brothers of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in this place, at the invitation of your Grand Secretary, I have selected for my text, the first verse of the one hundred and thirty-third Psalm: "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity." And for my subject growing out of it, the value of organization, and the true method to preserve it in perfection.

The sweet Psalmist of Israel seems to make the assertion of a general, most important, and self evident truth. He does not announce it as a truth which he is about to prove by argument and reasoning; nor yet as one to which he requires assent in virtue of his own authority.

He seems rather to take it for granted that his hearers, whoever they were, would, of their own accord, assent to the declaration; or, more properly speaking, respond with their feelings, and, as it were, echo from the bottom of their hearts the sentiment to which he gives utterance, that "a good and joyful thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity."

It were useless for me to attempt to prove the necessity of organization. It seems to be recognized, and indeed grows out of the very nature of the case. Individual effort is occasionally powerful, but always transient. It may perform wonders for a short time, but soon withers under the touch of time. A body corporate, however, continues quietly the work undertaken by it, and from its ranks, constantly supplies the vacancies made by time and change. One may be compared to the solitary skirmisher detached through accident from the support of the main body; the other, the solid phalanx which moves in regular order to its duty. We live in an age in which these organizations have been multiplied to a very great degree. Some are good, and only for good in their design; others, alas, are evil, and only for evil.

In all, the principle is acknowledged, and men are impelled to act, either for good or for evil, on the consciousness that in "*Union*, there is strength." Ever since the period when, from solitary abodes, they gathered into communities and cities, have men realized that the work in which they held common interest must be done collectively, and they have been wont to associate themselves into bands and brotherhoods in order to carry it on effectively.

True is it, that like every other powerful agency, selfish men have used these organizations as levers by which to raise themselves into notoriety and prominence, but the abuse does not vitiate the proper uses of them or of anything else in this world.

The society, however, to which you belong, is open to no such objection as this. If I understand it aright, it very strikingly exemplifies and encourages that prudence which the wise man commends, when he says—"A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself." It is founded upon one of the most necessary and yet one of the most uncommon distinctions of human character. A quality which is found only in well regulated minds, and from the absence of which by far the greater part of the troubles and afflictions of men arise. I see in the principle which distinguishes your Order, wisdom, or common sense as it is familiarly called, applied to practice. It consists in a discreet and judicious adaptation of your proceedings to circumstances, in which you either are or may be placed. It has reference principally to actions to be done, and it carefully determines the due means, order, season, and method of doing them. It leads man to weigh thoughtfully the possibilities and probabilities connected with his position, and to act in a manner becoming him in consideration of what may occur. It does not indulge in wild and extravagant conjectures, either in the apprehension of evil, or the anticipation of good, but it thinks soberly and proceeds deliberately.

Now, carry this principle into active practice in a *live* and *working* organization like yours, and you have, it seems to me, the true method of preserving it, and of making the growth and strength of your Order such as it is to-day. A wide spreading tree, indeed it is, its branches extending into all the sections of this great land, nay, not stopping there even. Its seed has crossed the wide sea and carried with its development wholesome shadows to thousands of those of foreign lands.

How is this to be accounted for? Because its work is grounded upon a

selfish end. It is based upon the noblest of all God's gifts to men, and the one which most resembles His own perfect character—love to others—*charity*. Not simply the love that thinketh no evil, but the love which is the fulfilling of the law, which doeth good to his neighbor. That chord of sympathy which runs through all the connecting links, and reaches the most remote end, so that if one is troubled all suffer with it; which not only helps the individual in his want and suffering, but, in times of calamity, sends aid to thousands prostrated under some heavy Providential dealing; which furnishes a kind and soothing hand to smooth the dying pillow of some brother, as he passes from this world of sin and death to a world of life eternal, and which lavishes thousands on a great and busy city swept by the scorching flames of a midnight fire. Oh, brethren, I see in the exercise of this charity the secret of your wonderful growth and strength, and realize that to this great virtue alone is due the widely growing work achieved by your noble organization.

In the parched and dreary wilderness of this world your Order has, as it were, opened bubbling fountains, and planted green shades where prostrate humanity may refresh itself and find new vigor to carry on its daily struggle. Like the shadow of a rock in a dry land it stands a comfort for the wayfarers, and invites those who are overtaken by the ills and disappointments and bereavements of life to rest under its shadow.

Having this character, bearing on your banner this record, bent on the mission of love to humanity, I bid you welcome in God's house to-day—this building consecrated by so many memories of the past and rich with the names of the illustrious heroes of the revolution, and men famous for deeds of love in their generation. You commence well your noble Convention with members from various portions of the world, delegates from the north, the south, the east and the west, to come up here to the courts of the Lord's house, and to worship towards Him in His Holy Temple.

I am aware that to many devout Christians there seems no necessity for such an organization. The church, they say, can and ought to perform the work. For my own part, I can see no conflict; they are working for the same end—the benefit of poor humanity. To a certain extent, they work on the same principle; for charity, true charity, can have only its foundation on Him who was the very embodiment of it; on Him, who was the Good Samaritan of His own parable; on Him, who gave *Himself* a ransom for many; on Him, who has declared that even the “cup of water,” given in His name, shall not lose its reward; on Him, who said also, “inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.” For most truly and affectingly has it been said, “The vision of charity, so touchingly and eloquently described by St. Paul, apart from his knowledge of Jesus, he could never have seen.” Jesus was the impersonation of the Apostle's glorious abstraction. Carry on this work of love, through Him, brethren, and then may you, by His grace, look with comfort on both worlds. On this, you may see the smiles of joy and hear the prayers and thanksgivings of those whom your organized bounty has aided. On the other, you may look forward to the welcome of those who have done what they could, who have been faithful over the service of the things committed to them, and who will enter into the joy of their Lord.

On Monday morning, September 18th, the Philadelphia Battalion of Uniformed Patriarchs, under the command of JOHN P. NICHOLSON, accompanied by the Liberty Cornet Band, and Wachusett Encampment, No. 10, of Massachusetts, in full uniform, under the command of J. H. CHURCHILL, accompanied by the Worcester National Band, proceeded to the Irving House to escort the R. W.

Grand Lodge of the United States to the Musical Fund Hall, which had been selected as the place in which the sessions of the Grand Lodge would be held.

The officers and members of the Grand Lodge, in full regalia, were escorted to the hall, and the M. W. Grand Sire was conducted to the chair, when Bro. GEORGE F. BORIE, M. W. Grand Master of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, stepped forward and welcomed the officers and members of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States to the city of Philadelphia, to which a response was made by Bro. M. J. DURHAM, M. W. Grand Sire.

At noon the Grand Lodge took a recess, and under the same escort as in the morning proceeded to Independence Hall, where a welcome address was made to the Grand Representatives by GEORGE F. BORIE, M. W. Grand Master, and responded to, on the part of the Grand Lodge, by M. J. DURHAM, M. W. Grand Sire. After some little time spent in viewing the room, memorable forever as the place where the Declaration of Independence was adopted, the Grand Lodge repaired to the Musical Fund Hall, and resumed business.

HISTORY OF THE REUNION
OF
Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES,
I. O. O. F.

Proceedings had Monday, September 18, 1876, Musical Fund Hall
Philadelphia, Pa., at 5 P. M.

FRED. D. STUART, P. G. Sire, called the assembly to order, and after some appropriate remarks, read the following:

BROTHERS:—The idea of a Union or a Re-union of all the surviving Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, during the session of that R. W. Body at Philadelphia, in September of this Centennial year of our Republic, originated with an esteemed Past Grand Representative from Maine, Bro. W. R. SMITH, who addressed the following letter to Bro. RIDGELY, the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary of the G. L. U. S.:

AUGUSTA, MAINE, November 13, 1875.

DEAR BROTHER RIDGELY:

Long years have passed since my eyes have looked upon your face, but long as they have been, you have not for a day even been lost to my memory or my most respectful regard. Since we met, great events in the history of the country have threatened its existence, culminated without its destruction, and it still stands, grand in its character, colossal in its proportions, and, I trust, united in the affection of the people for its glorious institutions. In the midst of all the commotions of the times, our beloved Order remains unimpaired, and seems marching on in the great work of "benevolence and charity," making immense strides at home and abroad, giving hope and belief that, through its instrumentality, the principles of "Friendship, Love and Truth" shall "cover the earth as the waters cover the sea." Everywhere prosperity seems to attend its work, at which my heart is joyous and thankful. It is only when I look over the land, and see the havoc which the last twenty years has made in the ranks of the brothers, contemporary with you and me in the "work of the Order," by death, that a tinge of sadness comes to my heart. Since I last saw you, WILDEX, the benevolent, kind, gentle, old father, has passed on to the scenes of the other land. So has the profound and learned HOPKINS, the sharp and earnest KENNEDY, the young and gifted GRIFFIN, and many others—reverenced and beloved. Many noble and heroic in the Order still remain, however, and are still contriving to give their efforts for the advancement of Odd Fellowship, which is but another name for all that is valuable in morals, uprightness, benevolence, kindness, charity among men. You and I are standing near the verge of life, "only waiting" the summons to join the company of noble men and

brothers who have preceded us to the land of eternal realities. Your shadow and mine is cast along eastward, and soon we shall descend into the green fields and pleasant vales beyond the setting sun. I shall have no regrets if I can be allowed to pitch my tent at some point on the heavenly hills among my brethren of the Order, with whom I have labored here, and learned to love on earth, my dear Bro. RIDGELY among the rest, and without whom none of us would be contented or happy.

I have long been intending to send you a few lines "by way of remembrance." But I have another object in this epistle. Next year is the Centennial year of the Republic, and a large portion of it will be given to observances of the great event. I have thought that the occasion invites some special notice from our Order, patriotic and loyal to the government under which we live, although in matters of Odd Fellowship our country is the world, and our brethren "is the suffering man, though at the farthest side." Would it be a feasible thing to bring together next year, in connection with the session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, every living Past Representative of the Grand Lodge? It seems to me, if it could be done, it would be a grand achievement, and one worthy of our great and noble institution. If such an undertaking would be feasible, how shall the initial steps be taken? Will you, when not pressed with your arduous duties, give me your views upon the subject?

I remember in 1852, I think, standing in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with a representative from every state and territory in the Republic, and I well remember, under the influence of the eloquence of GRIFFIN and SEYMOUR, how the occasion quickened my patriotism and uplifted my love of country. I would be glad of an opportunity in the Centenary year, in the presence of every living Past member of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to unite with them in a renewal of fidelity to the government under which we live, and in devotion to the principles of our noble Order. I trust I shall hear from you soon.

Very truly and fraternally,
WM. R. SMITH.

To which Brother RIDGELY responded appropriately, and, having given publicity to the sentiments expressed by Bro. SMITH, and having received words of approval of his idea of a grand Centennial gathering, and encouragement from numerous members of the Order to act in the matter, he, Bro. RIDGELY, addressed the Past Grand Representatives of the G. L. U. S. through the press, as follows:

BALTIMORE, MD., January 11th, 1876.

To the Past Grand Representatives of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States:

BRETHREN:—You will doubtless excuse my apparent presumption in addressing you this communication without official authority, when you shall have been apprised of the cause which it is designed to promote, and of the necessity that somebody should present the subject to your notice.

The idea of a grand Centennial reunion of the survivors of that honored Body—the Past Grand Representatives—on the occasion of the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States at Philadelphia, in September, 1876, suggested by Brother WM. R. SMITH, P. G. Representative, of Maine, has already been made public through the Heart and Hand, in his own eloquent and impressive words. To add anything to that communication is not my design. The argument is so clear and cogent, the fitness of the object so aptly presented, and the beneficial results to the Order shown so conclusively, that further words would be superfluous. It must be apparent that it is a golden opportunity for those brethren whom time has spared, to clasp hands upon so hallowed an occasion, and to interchange salutations of heartfelt joy and gratitude for the blessings which have been vouchsafed to their country, to themselves and families, and to our beloved Order by a kind Providence.

Cordially concurring in the design, I have ventured to appoint the following Past Grand Representatives as a committee, who will be called by the chairman to meet together for the purpose of formal conference and organization, each of whom has been notified by letter, addressed to them. January 3d, 1876: FRED. D. STUART, Washington, D. C.; WM. R. SMITH,

Augusta, Me.; JOHN C. SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN W. McQUIDDY, Indianapolis, Ind.; ROBERT H. MORRISON, Sturgis, Mich.; ERIC J. LEECH, Keokuk, Iowa; ROBERT E. McNEELY, St. Louis, Mo.; THOS. T. SMILEY, Nashville, Tenn.; W. A. SHIELDS, Mobile, Ala.; CHAS. M. BUSBEE, Raleigh, N. C.

In making these proceedings public, I beg to say that I regard the projected reunion as a happy thought, and have implicit faith in its consummation if a reasonable amount of energy is employed to that end. I believe that nothing will contribute more to the honor and welfare of our Order than such a demonstration in connection with other projected displays of the Odd Fellows for the occasion.

I am happy to say, that from the favorable responses already received from brethren appointed on the committee, that general acceptance is highly probable.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES L. RIDGELY.

The chairman of said committee heartily concurring in the views expressed by Bro. SMITH touching the reunion, and entering fully into the spirit, and endorsing the sentiments of the Grand Secretary in his address to the Past Grand Representatives, dated January 11th, entered at once upon a part of the duty devolving upon the committee. A communication was addressed to the Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes of each of the jurisdictions, asking for the names and residence of all the surviving Past Grand Representatives in good standing in their respective jurisdictions. The records of the G. L. U. S. were consulted, and a list made of the names, residence, and term of service of every brother who had been a Representative in the G. L. U. S. from its institution to 1875. No doubt this list is defective in some respects, but it can and will be made correct for future reference.

The responses from the Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes were generally prompt, and in most cases correct, though some of them were in doubt as to whether they had given the names and places of residence of each living Past Grand Representative in good standing.

All the brothers selected to serve on the committee of arrangements accepted the appointment, by letter (as directed) to the chairman, except Past Representative SHIELDS, of Alabama. Past Representative ENHOLM, of the same State, was offered the position, but he never responded to the letter written to him on the subject.

That there should be no failure in the effort to gather all the P. G. Representatives in September as proposed, for lack of time to make the arrangements, the chairman invited the committee to meet him at Washington on the 24th of March. To this invitation, Past Representative LEECH, of Iowa, and Past Representative McQUIDDY, of Indiana, responded. Letters were received from the absent members of the committee, assigning causes for their non-appearance.

The committee organized and the following proceedings were had:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, March 24, 1876.

The Committee on the Centennial Reunion of Past Grand Representatives met agreeably to a call of the chairman, FRED. D. STUART, P. G. Sire. Present: F. D. STUART, P. G. S., D. C.; ERIC J. LEECH, P. G. R., Iowa, and JOHN W. McQUIDDY, P. G. R., of Indiana.

The chairman stated that he had received letters from W. R. SMITH, P. G. R., of Maine; J. C. SMITH, P. G. R., of Illinois; R. H. MORRISON, P. G. R., of Michigan; R. E. McNEELY, P. G. R., of Missouri; T. T. SMILEY, P. G. R., of Tennessee, and C. M. BUSBEE, P. G. R., of North Carolina, members of the committee, assigning reasons why they could not be present.

No response has been received from S. A. ENHOLM, of Alabama, who had been appointed a member of the committee.

After some explanatory remarks by the chairman touching the proposed reunion—or union—of the surviving Past Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States on the occasion of the meeting of that R. W. Body at Philadelphia, in September next, with a view to co-operate with the G. L. U. S., and the Order at large, in celebrating the Centennial

of our country, and expressions of opinion in relation thereto by each of the members present, the committee proceeded to consider the subject, Past Grand Rep. MCQUIDDY acting as Secretary.

Several suggestions were made as to the proper ceremonies to be observed on the occasion—among others, that of having a banquet or social entertainment; but, without any action, the committee adjourned until tomorrow, 25th, to meet at 2 P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh street, N. W.

J. W. MCQUIDDY, *Secretary*.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1876, 2 P. M.

The Reunion Committee met agreeably to adjournment. Present: F. D. STUART, P. G. S., ERIE J. LEECH, P. G. R., and JOHN W. MCQUIDDY, P. G. R.

On motion, it was determined to appoint HUGH LATHAM, P. G. R., of Virginia, who was present, to fill the place of S. A. ENHOLM, P. G. R., of Alabama, who had not signified his acceptance of the appointment tendered him as a member of the committee, and to request Grand Secretary RIDGELY to confirm the appointment.

The following was considered and unanimously adopted:

That the members of this committee heartily approve of the efforts set on foot to secure a meeting and union of all the surviving Past Grand Reps. to the G. L. U. S., in good standing, at Philadelphia, during the session of the G. L. U. S., in September next, and that they will use every means in their power, and employ their best energies in that behalf.

That the committee deem it advisable to include in the contemplated union all the surviving Past Grand Officers of the G. L. U. S. in good standing.

That a circular letter or address, setting forth the object of the gathering, and such other remarks in relation thereto as may serve to indicate the sentiments of the committee in reference to this important movement, be prepared, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to each surviving Past Grand Representative and Past Grand Officer of the G. L. U. S., known to be in good standing.

That there be prepared a letter of invitation, to be sent to each surviving P. G. Representative and Past Grand Officer of the G. L. U. S. in good standing.

That W. R. SMITH, P. G. R., of Maine, be requested to prepare the address and letter of invitation, and forward the same to the chairman of this committee at as early a day as possible.

That a sub-committee, composed of members of this committee, be appointed to procure a hall in Philadelphia in which the Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers may assemble for reception, welcome, organization, &c.

The chairman named Rep. ERIE J. LEECH, and Past Grand Rep. JOHN W. MCQUIDDY as the committee.

That there shall be selected a Past Grand Rep. to deliver a congratulatory and welcome address on the assembling of the Past Grand Reps. and Past Grand Officers in Philadelphia, at such time and place as may hereafter be designated, and that a Past Grand Rep. be also selected to respond to said congratulatory and welcome address in behalf of the brothers composing the union.

A distinguished brother was selected to deliver the congratulatory and welcome address and another brother to respond thereto, and the chairman was directed to announce their names to the Order as soon as they shall indicate their willingness to act.

That an appropriate poem and suitable odes be prepared, to be read and sung on the occasion of the grand gathering, and that each member of the committee be requested to use his best endeavors to procure one or more poems and odes, and forward them to the chairman of this committee as soon as possible. A majority of the committee to select the most appropriate poem and odes. The selection of a brother to read the poem to be made hereafter.

That in the opinion of the committee, in view of the extensive plans and arrangements being made by the Centennial Committee on the part of the

G. L. U. S., and our Philadelphia brethren, to make the occasion one of unparalleled grandeur, it would not be advisable to undertake to have a banquet or to make any other arrangement which might interfere with the said plans and arrangements.

That a sub-committee, composed of members of this committee, be appointed to make the best arrangements they can, consulting with the Centennial Committee on the part of the Order, in Philadelphia, for the accommodation of the Past Grand Reps. and Past Grand Officers while in Philadelphia; and also that said committee obtain such reliable information as they can in reference to the price of board and lodging in Philadelphia, and the cost of transportation of the Past Grand Reps. and Past Grand Officers to and from their respective homes. Such information to be transmitted to the chairman of this committee, that the same may be forwarded to the Past Grand Reps. and Past Grand Officers at as early a day as possible. The chairman named as the committee Past Grand Rep. J. C. SMITH, of Illinois, Past Grand Rep. R. H. MORRISON, of Michigan, and Past Grand Rep. R. E. MCNEELY, of Missouri.

That the chairman of this committee be authorized to have printed such circulars and other papers as may be necessary to carry out effectually the foregoing, and that he be requested to keep an account in detail of all expenses incurred in connection with the union movement.

That a sub-committee be appointed to prepare a code of laws or rules, in view of a proposition to form a permanent organization, to be composed of Past Grand Reps. and Past Grand Officers of the G. L. U. S., providing in said rules that, as soon as any brother shall have served one term of one year or more in the G. L. U. S., in either capacity, he shall become a member of the association; and further, that provision be made for an admission fee. That the titles of the officers of the association be named, when and how elected, time and place of meeting, &c.

The chairman appointed Past Grand Reps. LEECH, McQUIDDY and LATHAM as the committee.

That the chairman of this committee be requested to have prepared a complete list of all the surviving Past Grand Reps. and Past Grand Officers in good standing of the G. L. U. S., with their terms of service and places of residence, and that the same, with all transactions of this committee and proceedings had in this connection, be kept in proper form, and made a part and parcel of the archives of the association, when established, or for such other disposition as may be made thereof.

That each member of this committee be earnestly requested to co-operate heartily in the endeavor to make the union of Past Grand Reps. and Past Grand Officers a success by their individual efforts, and giving publicity to the undertaking through the press.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings had by this committee be sent to each member thereof.

On motion, the committee adjourned to meet again on the call of the chairman.

JOHN W. McQUIDDY, *Secretary*.

No time was lost in acquainting the absent members of the committee of the duties required of them.

The chairman, at once, wrote to W. G. DE SAUSSURE, P. G. Sire, of S. C., inviting him, in the name of the committee, to deliver a congratulatory and welcome address, on the assembling of the P. G. Reps., at the time appointed. A communication was also addressed to S. CRAIGHEAD, P. G. Sire, of Ohio, inviting him to respond to the congratulatory and welcome address.

In consultation with the committee, subsequently, it was determined to have, on the occasion of the gathering, a brief address, touching the history of the Order. W. ELLISON, P. G. Sire, of Massachusetts, was invited to perform that duty.

It was also determined that there should be a meeting of the Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers on Monday, 18th of September, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for permanent organization, and that object having been accomplished, there should be, on the same evening, at 8 o'clock, the grand

reunion, as contemplated by Bro. W. R. SMITH ; and further, that our much esteemed Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Bro. RIDGELY, should be invited to preside at said meeting, and that there should be a Vice President from each jurisdiction, and six Secretaries, to be composed of Past or Present Representatives. The chairman of the committee was entrusted with the preparation of the programme and details of the evening entertainment.

It is gratifying to announce the fact that the distinguished brothers named accepted of the invitations, and they will, no doubt, fully meet the expectations of the committee and of the Order.

Past Grand Representative W. R. SMITH, who had been selected to prepare an address and invitation to the surviving Past Grand Representatives to participate in the contemplated reunion, responded cheerfully to the call. On June 7th a copy of the following was sent to each of the Past Grand Representatives reported in good standing, and to each of the periodicals devoted to the interests of the Order :

I. O. O. F.

To the Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States :

BROTHERS :—It having been determined that an effort should be made to bring together, in connection with the annual meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at Philadelphia, in September next, every P. G. Representative and P. G. Officer of that body known to be living, the venerated and beloved Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States was requested to appoint a Committee of Arrangements for the occasion, and he has been pleased to designate the undersigned to act in that capacity. In the performance of a part of the duty thus assigned us, we beg leave to address you in relation to the important subject.

The objects to be accomplished by the contemplated meeting will at once readily suggest themselves to your minds. We may, however, be permitted to say that the coming together of the past members of the Grand Lodge will result in reviving ancient memories, in renewing friendships formed in years gone by, and in further cementing the attachments and affectionate regards resulting from the labors and intercourse of earlier years. We hope, also, to see aroused the ardor in the work of the Order which marked the days of its youth, and to apply to the times in which we now live the experience gathered in our lives. We trust, also, that the meeting may result in bringing into active use the slumbering forces still existing in those of our number who may have lapsed into supineness or indifference in relation to the progress of our noble institution. It is proposed to make the occasion one of brotherly reunion, and to mark it by such ceremonies and observances as will make it one of social enjoyment, and give it an interest which may be remembered with pleasure by those who may participate therein. In addition to this, that the occasion may be made to contribute to the further good of our Order, it is proposed to form an endowment association, to be composed of P. G. Representatives and Past Grand Officers. It is believed that such an organization would result in keeping alive the interest in the Order among those who have received its highest honors and retired from active labor in the cause of Odd Fellowship ; as it certainly will serve to bind more closely the past members of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and secure the continued services, for the benefit of the Order, of the brothers who may, from year to year, become past members of that body.

To make the meeting such a success as we desire and the occasion demands, as well as to make it creditable and useful to the Order, your active co-operation is needed, and, above all, your attendance on the occasion is vital and indispensable. We need not say how much the interest of the occasion will be enhanced if the attendance of *every* P. G. Representative and P. G. Officer can be secured.

We invite you, therefore, nay, we urge you—wherever you may be—to come up to this grand convocation, and participate in its pleasures and benefits.

FRED. D. STUART,
W. R. SMITH,
ERIE J. LEECH,
J. W. McQUIDDY,
J. C. SMITH,
R. H. MORRISON,
R. E. McNEELY,
T. T. SMILEY,
C. M. BUSBEE,
HUGH LATHAM,
Committee.

You will be kind enough to inform the chairman of the committee, FRED. D. STUART, P. G. Sire, Washington, D. C., at as early a day as possible, whether you intend to be present.

At the same time, and on various occasions afterwards, it was made known, through the press, that the committee would be glad to have a poem, and at least two appropriate odes, and an earnest appeal was made for contributions in that line.

It is proper to remark, that almost immediately, responses to the address and invitation came to the chairman from every quarter of the general jurisdiction, all of them highly commending the undertaking, and speaking of it as a great and glorious means of advancing the best interests of our noble Order.

Feeling assured that the committee could rely upon the advice and co-operation of J. B. NICHOLSON, P. G. Sire, in everything relating to the proposed reunion, the chairman addressed that worthy brother in reference to a suitable hall for the Past Grand Representatives to meet in, also in regard to the time of meeting, so that there would be no interference with the plans and purpose of the Grand Centennial Committee appointed by the G. L. U. S. to make preparations for the meeting of that R. W. Body.

BRO. NICHOLSON was also consulted about music for the occasion, instrumental and vocal. To each and every inquiry he responded quickly, and in terms indicating that he was in full sympathy with the movement. Through him arrangements were made for the P. G. Representatives to assemble in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, on the 18th September. He also procured the services of the members of Apollo Lodge, No. 296, of Philadelphia, to take charge of the singing at the reunion, and he kindly offered to arrange for the instrumental music, without cost to the Reunion Committee. In other ways BRO. NICHOLSON has materially aided your committee, and they think the grateful acknowledgments of the assembly should be tendered to him.

Being convinced that the effort to bring about a gathering of a large number of the P. G. Representatives and P. G. Officers of the G. L. U. S. would be successful, the following was prepared, and a copy thereof sent (July 8th) to each P. G. Representative and P. G. Officer, through the Grand Secretaries and Grand Scribes of the State jurisdictions, (a plan adopted to avoid any mistake as to address :)

I. O. O. F.

REUNION OF P. G. REPRESENTATIVES AND P. G. OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES, AT PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1876.

In conformity with arrangements made by the committee appointed for the purpose, all Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers of the G. L. U. S., in good standing, who may visit Philadelphia with the intention of participating in the contemplated union, will assemble at 5 o'clock P. M., Monday, September 18th, in Musical Fund Hall, on Locust street, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization on such basis as maybe determined upon by those present entitled to participate in the proceedings.

A committee has been appointed to prepare a code of laws or rules and regulations for the government of the association when organized, and it is expected that said committee will be ready to report at the time above named.

To facilitate the movements of the Committee of Arrangements, and to aid them in furthering the object of the contemplated union, all Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers of the G. L. U. S., in good standing, whether members of the approaching session of that R. W. Body or not, are requested to report to the Secretary of the committee, JOHN W. McQUIDDY, P. G. R., on their arrival at Philadelphia, so that their names may be registered.

It is proper to remark that provision will be made in the rules for the government of the organization, to the effect that as soon as any brother shall have served one term of one year or more in the G. L. U. S., either as a Representative or as an Officer, he shall, if he desires, become a member of the association.

The permanent organization having been effected, the Past Grand Representatives, Past Grand Officers, present officers, and members of the Order at large, with their families, will assemble at Musical Fund Hall, at 7.30 P. M., the same day, September 18th, when an organization for the occasion will be effected, as follows:

President—JAMES L. RIDGELY, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary G. L. U. S.

Vice-Presidents—One from each jurisdiction.

Secretaries—Six.

The foregoing gives a general outline of the proceedings to be had on the 18th September. A complete programme will be prepared hereafter.

FRED. D. STUART, *Chairman*.

CIRCULAR TO GRAND SECRETARIES AND GRAND SCRIBES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1876.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—As I have heard from only a few of the Past Grand Representatives in response to the invitation to participate in the contemplated reunion at Philadelphia in September next, I fear the address has not reached all, and have concluded to send you the programme, with a request that you forward a copy to each Past Grand Representative and Past Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of the United States, in good standing, in your jurisdiction.

Fraternally,

FRED. D. STUART,
Chairman Reunion Committee.

In consequence of having but one or two responses to the request for a poem and odes, the completion of the programme for the evening was delayed until the last moment. It is now presented in a perfect form, which it is hoped will be acceptable to all.

To the members of Apollo Lodge, No. 296, of Philadelphia, who kindly volunteered to conduct the singing, and especially to Bro. E. S. ROWAND, the Secretary of said Lodge, who has manifested a great interest in the reunion, tendering valuable advice and assistance to the committee, we are under many obligations, and it is trusted that action will be taken by the P. G. Representatives to testify their appreciation of the value of the service rendered.

It is also recommended that proper notice be taken of the valuable service rendered by the various periodicals in which appeared the address to the Past Representatives, and other matters pertaining to the reunion.

The anthem "The Earth is the Lord's," &c., was selected by our Philadelphia brethren, as was also the ode "Odd Fellowship a Success," by J. D. CLEAVER, P. G. M., of New Jersey. Comment as to the appropriateness of these beautiful pieces is deemed unnecessary. The committee are quite sure they will be acceptable.

The committee believe that they can submit the poems selected, one, "The Three Links in the Golden Chain," by MARGARET I. WEBER, of Tennessee; the other, a contribution from Washington Lodge, No. 6, of Wash-

ington, D. C., to the severest criticism of the brethren of the Order; and the ode by Bro. H. A. DOBSON, of Washington, D. C., they unhesitatingly pronounce good.

It is suggested that the acknowledgments of the P. G. Reps. and P. G. Officers composing the reunion, be tendered to the various authors in appropriate terms.

That there might be no misunderstanding as to the character of the exercises to be had in connection with the reunion, the place of meeting, time, &c., a copy of the following was put in the hands of every P. G. Rep. and P. G. Officer, known to be in Philadelphia.

I. O. O. F.

REUNION OF P. G. REPRESENTATIVES AND P. G. OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES, AT PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1876.

The committee charged with making arrangements for a Reunion of all the Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, (in good standing,) anxious to co-operate with the General Committee of Arrangements, of which Bro. NICHOLSON, P. G. Sire, is Chairman, and to do all in their power to make the centennial gathering of Odd Fellows creditable to the Order, and the event memorable in its history, with great pleasure inform their brethren, the past and present Grand Officers and Grand Representatives of the G. L. U. S., that there will be a special Centennial Service in old Christ Church, on Second street, near Market street, on the morning (Sunday) preceding the session of the G. L. U. S. The Rector of that time-honored edifice, hallowed by so many historic reminiscences, will officiate on the occasion, assisted by our worthy Grand Chaplain. It is believed that a more fit opening for the events of the week could not be selected. The brethren to whom this is addressed are, therefore, earnestly and cordially invited to be present, with their families and friends, and to unite with those who are to officiate in praise and thanksgiving to God, the Author of our existence, and the source of every earthly blessing we enjoy.

As heretofore made known, all Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers of the G. L. U. S., (in good standing,) who may be in Philadelphia with the intention of participating in the contemplated Reunion, will assemble at 5 o'clock P. M., Monday, September 18th, in Musical Fund Hall, on Locust street, near Eighth street, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization on such basis as may be determined upon by those present entitled to participate in the proceedings. The committee appointed to prepare a code of laws or rules and regulations for the government of the association, when organized, will be ready to report at the time above named.

To facilitate the movements of the Committee of Arrangements, and to aid them in furthering the object of the contemplated Reunion, Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers of the G. L. U. S., (in good standing,) whether members of the approaching session of that R. W. Body or not, are requested to report to the Secretary of the Committee, JOHN W. McQUIDDY, P. G. R., Musical Fund Hall, on their arrival at Philadelphia, so that their names may be registered.

It is proper to remark that provision will be made in the rules for the government of the organization, to the effect that as soon as any brother shall have served one term of one year or more in the G. L. U. S., either as a Representative or as an officer, he shall, if he desires, become a member of the association. Hence, members of the session of 1875, will be expected, and they are cordially invited to participate in the organization.

The permanent organization having been effected, the Past Grand Representatives, Past Grand Officers, present officers, and members of the Order at large, with their families, will assemble at Musical Fund Hall, at 7.30 P. M. the same day, September 18th, when an organization for the occasion will be effected. For particulars, see programme.

FRED. D. STUART,
Chairman.

In obedience to the order of the committee, the brothers appointed to prepare a code of laws or rules, in view of the proposition to form a permanent organization to be composed of P. G. Reps. and P. G. Officers of the G. L. U. S., performed their duty and are ready to report.

The committee appointed to procure a hall in which to hold this meeting, attended to their duty, P. G. Sire NICHOLSON, as has been stated, having acted for them.

The brothers appointed by the Committee of Arrangements to inquire as to accommodations for the P. G. Reps. and P. G. Officers, while in Philadelphia, the price of board and lodgings, and the cost of transportation to and from Philadelphia, knowing that our Philadelphia brethren were making every effort to procure information touching these points, and that the Order at large would be made acquainted with their doings in this regard, made no special report upon the subject.

In conformity with the action of the Committee of Arrangements, requesting the chairman to have prepared a complete list of all the surviving P. G. Reps. and P. G. Officers, (in good standing,) of the G. L. U. S., with their term of service, and place of residence, and that the same with all transactions of the committee, and proceedings had in connection with the Reunion movement, be kept in proper form, and made part and parcel of the archives of the association, when established, &c, the chairman herewith submits said list of P. G. Reps., together with a complete list of brothers who have served either as Representatives or as officers in the G. L. U. S. since its institution, and a copy of all the acts and correspondence of the committee, to be disposed of as the association may determine.

To restrict the gathering at the evening entertainment to a number easily and comfortably accommodated, it was found proper to issue tickets, which can be had on application to any of the members of the committee or to the members of the committee of which Bro. NICHOLSON, P. G. Sire, is chairman.

It is proper to state that nearly four hundred responses to the address and invitation were received by the chairman, nearly all of them highly approving of the movement, and expressing earnest hopes for its success. Of those upwards of sixty brothers informed the chairman that, from various causes, they could not attend. It is only deemed necessary to give two of the letters to complete this part of the history of the Reunion, one from P. G. Sire MOORE, of the D. C., the other from E. M. P. WELLS, P. G. Rep., of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1876.

Past Grand Sire F. D. STUART, Chairman.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—The preparations by many of our brethren to unite in the demonstration of the Order, to take place at Philadelphia next week, admonish me that I can no longer delay an acknowledgment of the receipt, several weeks ago, of your circular in reference to the Grand Reunion which is then contemplated. This acknowledgment has been deferred because, being a sufferer from a sprained knee, I could not determine whether I should be able to gratify my wish to participate in the interesting proceedings to which your circular alludes, though I was not without hope that before the time appointed for this fraternal jubilee, I might be sufficiently recovered to make the journey without injury to myself or trouble to my friends. But that hope, so fervently cherished, has proved delusive. I am still on crutches, and under surgical treatment, and too helpless to partake of the enjoyment which, I feel assured, is in store for all who attend.

Wishing you all a pleasant and happy time, and that the demonstration may redound to the benefit of our beloved Order, I remain,

Fraternally and truly yours,

W. W. MOORE, *Past Grand Sire.*

BOSTON, June 16, 1876.

MY BROTHER:—I would be happy to accompany my brothers, the Past Grand Officers, to Philadelphia in September, but my age is so advanced,

84 years, and my health so poor, that I have but little hope of being able to accompany you. If I should improve, I will inform you.

Very respectfully and with good will, your brother,

E. M. P. WELLS.

FRED. D. STUART, *Chairman Committee.*

In concluding, Bro. STUART suggested that an organization be effected by the appointment of a presiding officer and secretary, whereupon Bro. W. R. SMITH, P. G. R., of Maine, was unanimously chosen President, and Bro. JOHN W. MCQUIDDY, P. G. R., of Indiana, was chosen Secretary.

On taking the chair, Bro. SMITH addressed the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, thanking the brethren for the compliment paid to him.

On motion, the project of a Reunion of the surviving Past Grand Representatives and Past Grand Officers of the G. L. U. S., the means adopted to accomplish the object, including the acts of the Committee of Arrangements, detailed in the report of the chairman of the committee, were unanimously endorsed and approved.

Bro. STUART, P. G. Sire, then read the code of laws prepared by the subcommittee of arrangements, looking to a permanent organization of the P. G. Reps. and P. G. Officers of the G. L. U. S., containing the endowment feature.

W. H. BARNES, P. G. R., of N. Y., submitted a substitute, having in view an organization, purely social in its character.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the relative merits of the plans suggested, when, on motion, the subject was referred to a committee composed of the following brothers: P. G. Reps. W. H. BARNES, J. C. SMITH, SAM'L. READ, TAL. P. SHAFFNER, and N. ADAMS, to report a plan of organization at a subsequent meeting.

A resolution of acknowledgment to the various parties contributing to the success of the Reunion, including the press, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the assembly adjourned to meet in this hall, Thursday evening next, at 7.30 o'clock.

REUNION
OF THE
PAST GRAND REPRESENTATIVES
AND
PAST GRAND OFFICERS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT
MUSICAL FUND HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
Locust Street, above Eighth,
Monday Evening, September 18, 1876.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

JAS. L. RIDGELY,

Grand Cor. and Rec. Secretary, G. L. U. S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

PAST GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

ALEX. MCKINSTRY, <i>Alabama,</i>	GEO. J. DICKS, <i>Mississippi,</i>
ISAAC FOLSOM, <i>Arkansas,</i>	ISAAC W. VEITCH, (P. G. S.) <i>Missouri,</i>
JAS. S. DRUMMOND, <i>British Columbia,</i>	ZENO HOYT, <i>Montana,</i>
C. H. RANDALL, <i>California,</i>	D. A. CLINE, <i>Nebraska,</i>
W. J. DEGRESS, <i>Chile,</i>	C. C. BATTERMAN, <i>Nevada,</i>
C. P. ELDER, <i>Colorado,</i>	M. T. TOTTINGHAM, <i>New Hampshire,</i>
JAMES PHELPS, <i>Connecticut,</i>	J. L. LAMB, <i>New Jersey,</i>
WM. BLATT, <i>Dakota,</i>	WILSON SMALL, <i>New York,</i>
JOSHUA MARIS, <i>Delaware,</i>	W. H. CLARK, <i>North Carolina,</i>
L. A. GOBRIGHT, <i>Dist. of Columbia,</i>	THOMAS SHERLOCK, (P. G. S.) <i>Ohio,</i>
CHARLES C. PEARCE, <i>Florida,</i>	HENRY MCAFEE, <i>Ontario,</i>
JOHN G. DEITZ, <i>Georgia,</i>	B. F. DORRIS, <i>Oregon,</i>
HUGO WOLLHEIM, (P. G. S.) <i>Ger'ny,</i>	GEO. SLIGO, <i>Pennsylvania,</i>
J. C. SMITH, <i>Illinois,</i>	J. F. DRISCOL, <i>Rhode Island,</i>
SCHUYLER COLFAX, <i>Indiana,</i>	C. LANEY MEYER, <i>South Carolina,</i>
ERIE J. LEECH, <i>Iowa,</i>	RUDOLPH ASCHMANN, <i>Switzerland,</i>
JOHN MARTIN, <i>Kansas,</i>	T. T. SMILEY, <i>Tennessee,</i>
TAL. P. SHAFFNER, <i>Kentucky,</i>	H. B. ANDREWS, <i>Texas,</i>
G. W. RACE, (P. G. S.) <i>Louisiana,</i>	HENRY SIMONS, <i>Utah,</i>
J. A. FULLER, <i>L. Provinces, B. N. A.</i>	TIMOTHY VINTON, <i>Vermont,</i>
W. R. SMITH, <i>Maine,</i>	HUGH LATHAM, <i>Virginia,</i>
JOSHUA VANSANT, <i>Maryland,</i>	JAMES P. DAVIS, <i>West Virginia,</i>
E. H. TUCKER, <i>Massachusetts,</i>	A. J. LANGWORTHY, <i>Wisconsin,</i>
C. W. HUNT, <i>Michigan,</i>	W. L. KUYKENDALL, <i>Wyoming,</i>
	W. G. DYE, <i>Minnesota.</i>

SECRETARIES

PAST GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

FRED. D. STUART, (P. G. S.) <i>D. of C.,</i>	J. ALEX. SIMPSON, <i>Pennsylvania,</i>
JOHN W. MCQUIDDY, <i>Indiana,</i>	T. C. PORTER, <i>Massachusetts,</i>
CHARLES THOMAS, <i>Ohio,</i>	ED. H. WHITNEY, <i>Michigan.</i>

PROGRAMME.

1. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, *LIBERTY CORNET BAND.*
2. INVOCATION, *Grand Chaplain G. L. U. S., J. W. VENABLE.*
3. ANTHEM.—“The Earth is the Lord’s, and the fulness thereof.”
Music by members of APOLLO LODGE, No. 296, of Philadelphia.
4. OPENING OR INTRODUCTORY REMARKS,
By Pres. Officer, JAS. L. RIDGELY, G. Cor. & Rec. Sec. G. L. U. S.
5. CONGRATULATORY AND WELCOME ADDRESS.
By W. G. DE SAUSSURE, P. G. Sire, of South Carolina.
6. RESPONSE IN BEHALF OF THOSE PRESENT,
By SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD, P. G. Sire, of Ohio.
7. ODE.—“Odd Fellowship a Success.”
By J. D. CLEAVER, P. G. M., of N. J.
Music by Members of APOLLO LODGE, No. 296, of Philadelphia.
8. POEM.—“The Three Links in the Golden Chain.”
MRS. MARGARET I. WEBER, of Tennessee.
Read by WM. H. BARNES, P. G. Rep., of N. Y.
9. ADDRESS.—“A Brief History of the Order.”
By WM. ELLISON, P. G. Sire, of Mass.
(WHITTIER’S Centennial Hymn sung by request.)
10. POEM.—Contribution from Washington Lodge, No. 6, Washington, D. C.
Read by J. F. HAVENNER, P. G. Rep., of D. C.
11. ODE.—*By Bro. H. A. DOBSON, M. D., Washington, D. C.*
Music by Members of APOLLO LODGE, No. 296, of Philadelphia.
12. DOXOLOGY.—“Old Hundred.”
13. BENEDICTION.

OPENING OR INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

BY THE PRESIDING OFFICER, JAS. L. RIDGELY, GRAND COR. AND REC.
SECRETARY G. L. U. S.

PAST GRAND REPRESENTATIVES :—I thank you for the invitation to preside over this extraordinary convocation of Past Grand Representatives, the first ever held since the formation of our Order, and I beg to express my profound appreciation of the compliment.

We are here representing a cause worthy the noblest aspirations of men ; a cause which it is equally our duty to advocate, as it is our pleasure to pursue, and has been our pride to have sustained with all our might from our early years. It is the great cause of "Humanity : " in other words, "the doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us ; " a cause which recognizes the true mission of life to be Fraternity in its broadest sense ; which indicates and practices that commanding virtue as eminently cardinal and divine ; which unites men everywhere, not only in the spirit of tolerance, but makes them in truth friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens, bound to each other by a common nature, by common wants, by common sympathies, by common interests, by a common destiny, and owing to each other common mutual obligations. Through the mercy of God, we have struggled for many years in this field, doing duty persistently, cheerfully, and gratefully for the Divine favor. Many of our co-laborers have fallen by the wayside and have been gathered home, whilst we have survived ; spared not only to witness the rich harvest which Odd Fellowship has reaped, but to look upon its auspicious future which like the soul inspiring scenes around us is the outgrowth of "Centenary principles." Let us first gratefully acknowledge this signal mercy, and resolve to dedicate ourselves for life to the service, so earnestly heretofore pursued, and so grandly favored of heaven.

You have lived to witness by your active co-operation, the building of a great moral temple, whose just fame, like a lofty spire, attracts the admiration of all good men, and whose noble benefactions fill the earth. The aspirations of our beloved Order are for the amelioration and uplifting of "Humanity," for drawing all men together by the cords of love, for uniting them upon one platform, for enlisting them in one cause, against one enemy. "Friendship, Love, Truth," is its cardinal motto, which floats from its ten thousand pinnacles, wherever its principles are proclaimed. The paramount idea is "Fraternity," or brotherly love among men, to promote which is the instinctive and original Divine intentment, all else is ancillary. This comprehends in its broad area the elevation of man in the moral, social and intellectual scale, veneration for pure religion, a just deference for law and order, the promotion of free education, general moral culture, suppression of vice and the earnest advocacy of such relations as tend to awaken sympathy and generous feeling. This cause has enlisted your voluntary and disinterested life long service. You are here to-day to testify your heartfelt joy at the glorious memories which past devotion to such a cause inspires, to pledge your unfaltering adherence to it, through good and through evil report, and to look with rapturous delight upon the rich harvest now garnered under its auspices throughout the world. You with conscious manhood review your labors in such a cause, and enjoy in that consciousness a peace which will reward your declining years, which the world can neither give nor take away, and which will greet your advent to the Master's House, with His approving smile, for it is a cause whose intrinsic excellence has lifted it from obscurity to renown ; which has enabled it, by its moral and material subsidies combined, to strengthen the arm of government to vitalize patriotism, to uphold lawful authority, to champion virtue and to denounce vice. It is here to-day represented by its supreme Grand Body, laying its "offering" of homage and devotion upon the altar of country, mingling with gratitude to God its hymns of praise with the multitudinous joy which everywhere prevails. I congratulate you that you and I are also here, in the same spirit, on such an occasion wholly unparalleled in history, to revive memories which carry us back to revolutionary days, to "the time which tried men's souls," inspiring veneration for our fathers, quickening patriotism, and challenging the profoundest gratitude

to Almighty God, who hath vouchsafed to the American people such an heritage as we possess, such a country as His gift, for the devotion, heroism and high resolve of freemen.

This is emphatically a national jubilee and general thanksgiving. Odd Fellowship claims especial sympathy with it, for although of foreign origin, its comeliness and beauty has been imparted to it here, and chiefly arise from "Centenary principles." There is much of analogy and similitude between the republic and Odd Fellowship in its historic memories. The early career of the two run almost in parallel lines. Their respective triumphs over powerful antagonism, and their ultimate eminent distinction mark coincidences of more than ordinary character.

Let us then to-day, whilst we exult in our country's greatness, interchange mutual congratulations that under the broad ægis of our tolerant and liberal Constitution, American Odd Fellowship has grown to be a permanent institution, commanding honor and deference at home and abroad.

Again I thank you for the honorable position which I now occupy, and am ready to co-operate in such proceedings as may be submitted for your consideration.

CONGRATULATORY AND WELCOME ADDRESS.

By W. G. DE SAUSSURE, P. G. SIRE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

DEAR BROTHER RIDGELY, REPRESENTATIVES AND FRIENDS:—When, a century ago, the province of North America enunciated in the Declaration of Independence the right of a people to sever their connection with a government which had ceased to secure to them certain inalienable rights, and institute another better calculated to do so, and solemnly published to the world their freedom from British dominion, a new order of things arose upon the political horizon. A fresh young giant, educated in the stern faith which had led the early settlers to brave the hardships and dangers of an untrod wilderness, rather than submit to political and religious intolerance; hopeful of undeveloped resources; confident and strong in purity of purpose; putting trust in the God of right and of battles for success in the cause in which it had enlisted; entered the field to engage in unequal combat with the strong and matured empire which had previously nurtured, but also confined and cramped it. Such declaration was made in this city where we are now assembled; this is its Centennial year. The people of a vast country of still untold power and undeveloped capabilities, are thronging hither in a pilgrimage to the cradle of American birth, the shrine where with reverent admiration they may seek new inspiration. A yearning voice goes through the land craving a return to the stern integrity and pure purpose of the patriots, who then and here, committed themselves to a warfare against oppression and corruption, and demanding that this broad land should again resume its onward march in the cause of civil liberty, political freedom, and catholic forbearance and toleration. In such place, at such time, amidst such voice, it is meet that we, as representatives of American Odd Fellowship, should assemble and bear our part in the work. To us, of barely half the age of this government there is also a history. We too have obeyed the growing demands of the new civilization of the world. We too have contributed labors in the cause of humanity, of brotherhood, and of a manly fellowship. As the United States has increased from its comparatively small dimensions, and developed into the stately proportions which it now presents, until it reaches from the hyperborean mountains of Maine to the tropical fields of Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific ocean, and men of all nations, climes and tongues now rest upon its ample bosom, covered by the shadow of its flag, so in Odd Fellowship, the growth has been until our voices have whispered under the shades of the Black Forest, been echoed back from the silent glaciers of the Alps, heard through the sobs and groanings of the Andes, and mingled in soft murmurings with the lapping of the gentle waves of the Pacific. Our hands have been stretched forth for friendly grasp, in varied climes, and among diverse peoples, nations and tongues. And while it is true that Odd Fellowship is not of American birth, yet here and among us, it has been

purified, and attained a growth and strength which makes this country to be looked to as its true source, and THOMAS WILDEY to be regarded as its great apostle.

Born amidst the wars of Louis XIV, and dying to the sounds of Napoleon's triumphal marches, the eighteenth century was almost continuously spent in the lurid glare of artillery, the rattle of musketry, and the din of arms. As the shouts of contending armies at Blenheim ushered in its morning, so the groans of the wounded and dying at Arcola, were among the last sounds heard as it passed into night. The bloody persecutions of the Camisards, in the so-called cause of religion, were the early scenes with which it opened, and the curtain fell covering the worship of the goddess of reason. From the grinding tyranny of Louis XIV, the mad excesses of Charles XII of Sweden, and the brutalities of Peter the Great, to the unbridled frenzies of the French revolution, the whole century resounded with the groans of oppressed peoples. Silesia, populated by the fanaticism of Mme. de Maintenon, and thriving upon the industries driven from France, again became a barren desert under the ambitions of Austria, Prussia, Russia and France. In all of the wars, Great Britain was embroiled in greater or lesser degree, and exhausted of treasures spent in the support of armies, sought by a taxation upon the struggling pioneers of her western colonies, to replenish the empty coffers. But while willing to lay these burdens, she was unwilling to grant representation for taxation. Even the unequal voice scantily accorded to Scotland and Ireland was denied to the loyal men who with WOLFE had tracked with bloody trail the snows around Quebec, and with unflinching devotion submitted to be massacred under the infatuated and boastful BRADDOCK. As a favor, agents from the different provinces were permitted to loiter around the government officials, but from the lips of representatives of the provinces no moan, no remonstrance was permitted to be heard on the floor of parliament, and but for the burning words of CHATHAM, the masses of the people of Great Britain would have remained in total ignorance that their distant brethren were oppressed with a single burden. The spirit of HAMPDEN and PYM, which had led to the great rebellion of 1648, drove many, after the restoration, to seek in American wilds for that freedom of thought and government which was denied to them under the voluptuous and volatile, but despotic CHARLES. An equally stern determination not to submit to oppression had earlier led the Pilgrim Fathers to brave the inhospitable shores of New England. When therefore duties were laid, in the imposition of which they had no voice, and from which they derived little or no benefit, these sturdy sons of patriot sires resisted in America, as their ancestors had done in England, what they deemed illegal taxation, and a denial of political freedom. As HAMPDEN refused to pay ship money, so these in Boston and Charleston, alike, destroyed the stamps: in the one place, threw the teas into the harbor, and in the other, compelled its removal from the port. The colonies united for mutual support and protection, and American Independence dawned upon the European governments, equally a matter of wonder and of dread. In the expiring years of a century of such vast events, the poverty and distress of the laboring classes of the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, brought on partly by the protracted wars, partly by the separation of the colonies from the mother country, gave rise to an organization in which the members sought distraction from their cares, and from which they hoped to derive mutual aid and sympathy. Thus was Odd Fellowship born, and became a living reality among the co-operative associations, as the United States had become among the nations.

The adoption of the Constitution of the United States and the organization of the government under it, and the organization of this new society of Odd Fellows, are so nearly contemporaneous, that practically they may be regarded as of the same age. A brief comparison of the growth of the two can scarcely fail to be interesting upon an occasion such as this. Utterly unlike in all essential features, yet in one aspect they present a striking similarity. The one wholly political, the other rigidly excluding all political subjects, yet the object of both is union and the promotion of the greatest good among the greatest number of its members. The integrity of each depends upon its unity; such unity can only be preserved by the spirit of

tolerance and the friendly relations existing between the parts. The policy of the one, and the principle of the other, is, consequently, the cultivation of equality and harmony. As the one must fail if its policy be contorted to the fostering of one of its parts to the detriment and oppression of the others, so the other must fail whenever sectarian issues of any kind are permitted to lead to division among its members, and the feeling of equality and brotherhood is broken. It must be the earnest prayer of every lover of his country and of mankind that the councils of each may be so directed as to fulfil the purposes for which it was instituted, and that so great a calamity be averted.

Of the vast growth of the United States, its wonderful development in resources, agriculture, manufactures, mechanical arts, industries, literature, educational facilities, inventions and wealth, is it necessary for me to speak to you, my brethren, who are American citizens? Do you require to be told how its three millions of inhabitants have swelled to over forty millions? How its goods find markets all over the world? How its commercial fleets whiten all seas? How its agricultural products feed and clothe the peoples of nearly all parts of the globe? How its ices furnish luxury to the parched lips of the inhabitants of Hindostan, or its sugars are sought in the arctic latitudes of Russia? How its telegraphic system flashes intelligence over the continents and under the oceans, engirdling the earth? How the enterprise of its press fits out an expedition to search for the fountains and sources of the ancient river? How its dictionary furnishes the text for all who use the English tongue? How its Smithsonian publications and scientific reports are eagerly sought by all the learned societies of both hemispheres? Need it be recounted to you how the steamboat originated on its waters? Or how its enormous railroad system, crossing three thousand miles of continent in continuous connection, is a wonder? How its palace cars have gained place wherever the iron horse snorts along the iron road? How its pleasure yachts, both in American and English waters, compete with and surpass, upon its claimed element, the selected representatives of the mistress of the seas? In short, how it has become an household phrase, in all tongues, to speak of the "Universal Yankee Nation?"

If such is the growth of the new nation, how has it fared with its contemporary? I speak not now of the English Order under the Manchester Unity, although we, as Odd Fellows, may point with justifiable pride to its numbers, composition, beneficent deeds, and the blessings it has conferred among its members in times of distress. It is more within my province to dwell upon American Odd Fellowship. Retrograde therefore a time with me, my brethren, to a little more than an half century ago. See the advertisement modestly inserted in a Baltimore paper, inviting any of the Order whose eyes should chance to fall upon it, to confer with the humble man by whom it was inserted. On the memorable 26th April, 1819, let us together enter into that room in WILLIAM UPTON'S house of the Seven Stars, on Second street, Baltimore, where are gathered together THOMAS WILDEY, JOHN WELCH, JOHN DUNCAN, JOHN CHEATHEM, and RICHARD RUSHWORTH. We can imagine how they greeted each other with the words of Friendship, Love and Truth, and exchanged warm, cordial, brotherly claspings of hands; how their eyes glistened, their pulses throbbed, and their countenances brightened, as they told each to the other what they knew of Odd Fellowship; how their hearts swelled as they resolutely determined that if by their exertions it could be accomplished, this western world should know and participate in the benefits to be derived from such a society. But we, in our prosperity, can scarcely realize the doubts and anxieties which must have entered their minds. Almost unknown, probably almost strangers in the community; workers, earning their daily bread by their daily toil; backed by no social influence, wealth or education, they sought to introduce an order whose name was calculated to produce prejudice; well may they have been diffident of success, and felt the heavy care they had undertaken. But they had evidently been deeply impressed with the lessons learned in the Lodge rooms, and were keenly alive to the importance of such an organization, and he who assumed the leadership of that little band was no ordinary man. THOMAS WILDEY, although humble in occupation, uncultured in letters, of small pecuniary means, possessed that

earnest purpose which is an almost sure precursor of success. But he had more ; that rough exterior covered a heart big with love to his fellow man ; soft and tender to the appeals of distress ; cultured in those charitable feelings which stamped him as one of nature's noblemen. Under such a leader American Odd Fellowship began its career, and has extended and extended, until the grand old man has become the acknowledged tomdier of an Order which stretches all over the civilized world, and hundreds of thousands of brethren look up to him as the apostle of a new teaching of the doctrine of love to one's neighbor as to one's self ; whose eulogy, monument and epitaph, are the heartfelt, grateful praises and blessings of relieved sufferers, anguished widows, orphaned children, and men who have learned to sympathize in other's woes and aid in bearing other's burdens. And as by apotheosis the founders of the American Republic have been assigned high rank among the political benefactors of mankind, so will THOMAS WILDEY stand foremost among those whose effort has been to draw the human family into one fold of brotherhood.

From the feeble beginning, what is now the strength and position of American Odd Fellowship ? What is it doing in the cause of humanity, in the onward march to that millenium where will reign on "earth peace, good will to men" ? The report of our revered R. W. Grand Secretary replies that it numbers in the bodies now under this jurisdiction 454,000 members ; that during the past year the revenue was \$4,183,000 ; that of this \$1,004,000 has been applied to the relief of sick and distressed brethren ; \$260,000 to the burial of the dead ; \$158,000 to the relief of widows ; \$17,000 to the education of orphans. These are the statistical figures of its strength, prosperity and pecuniary charities. When parts of our land have been visited by pestilence, and the destroying angel with flaming sword was hewing down the inhabitants ; when wild terror dwelt in every heart, and men shunned their fellows lest contact produce contamination ; when money could procure no nurses, nor hired nurses give sympathy and comfort, then has been seen the courage begotten by duty, and the ministrations of brotherhood smoothed the dying pillow and laid many a head to its long rest from shoulders which could not be purchased, but cheerfully responded to the obligations assumed in the Lodge room. When war raged through the land, the prison and the hospital evinced that the contests of governments produced no disruption of the bonds of confraternity. Flames swept over cities, and the lurid glare shewed hundreds homeless, foodless and naked, but the baneful light had not faded from the horizon, ere there flashed along the wires assurances of material aid, with words of sympathy and comfort. The waters covered the face of the earth, and the helpless farmer saw his fields disappear from sight, with the results of his labors whirled by the angry flood to ruin, yet steadily as the flood arose, so steadily also arose the means to relieve him from his present necessities, and he also was bade to be of good courage. The blight of the locust, recalling the plague sent upon Pharaoh, stripped the land of all green things, the appalled inhabitants saw gaunt famine with its train of horrors stalking to their homes, and the wild cry of anguish arose from the devastated plains, speedily however to be hushed by the intelligence that relief was at hand, and their woes sympathized with. Such is a recital of some of its work. But in it I must not be understood as intending to detract from the noble and generous acts done in these and like instances, by the people of this country, or by kindred societies, nor as arrogating for this Order a pre-eminence. Whenever occasion has arisen, all parts of this broad land, and all the benevolent fraternal societies, have at once responded to the call, and Odd Fellows have borne their full part. We who are of the Order know of whom its membership is composed ; that all classes and ranks are proud to be enlisted under its banners ; that we are represented in all the learned professions, in all the industrial avocations of life, among prominent officials of government, among all religious persuasions. But the official report cannot tell, no recital can make known, the composition of its membership does not disclose, and our lips are too feeble to express, the silent and unseen, yet mighty work it has done, and is doing, in softening asperities, smoothing prejudices, cultivating forbearance, toleration and charity, and is making man the brother of man. These, its secret doings, are recorded

only in that fearful book to be unrolled when time shall be no more, and when standing before the great White Throne, the people of the earth shall be called to give an account of the talents and opportunities entrusted to them. But their influences are felt now in our own time and generation, and to each who sincerely and earnestly seeks to practise its tenets, an humble hope may come, that when at that awful judgment day sentence is pronounced, the faithful Odd Fellow will be declared to have sought to carry out his Father's command of love to his neighbor.

M. W. Grand Sire and brethren, it has been deemed well that we, as parts of the American people and representatives of one of the noble charities of the country, should meet here to bear our part in the Centennial Celebration of American Independence, and shew our hearty accord with the principles of forbearance and toleration which the Declaration, adopted a century ago, sets forth, and to me has been assigned the pleasing duty of extending the words of welcome upon our reunion in this Centennial year.* Recollection is busy with the past, and the heart is filled with memories. Around me rise up faces and forms which have ably and zealously labored for the good of our loved Order, and thoughts joyous and sad commingle. Many of those whom I met here thirty years ago, are reassembled on this occasion to reiterate their interest in, and renew their obligations to, this cherished institution. Others, life's labor over, have laid down the emblems, and sleep the sleep to be awaked only by the last trump. As I look around, I see vacant the places which were once occupied by that simple hearted grand old man, THOMAS WILDEY, the dignified and courtly SAMUEL H. PERKINS, the hearty ZENAS B. GLAZIER, the useful, energetic, zealous JOHN A. KENNEDY, the venerable HOWELL HOPKINS, the earnest HORN R. KNEASS, the gifted and genial ROBERT H. GRIFFIN, the gentle and amiable ROBERT B. BOYLSTON. The faithful ANDREW E. WARNER and RICHARD MARLEY, the gentle JUNIUS M. WILEY, no longer assume the seats they were wont to fill. JOHN W. ANDERSON, HENRY F. ASKEW, SOLOMON COHEN, WILLIAM CURTIS, JOHN J. DAVIES, PETER DELLA TORRE, SAMUEL H. PARKER, NORTON A. RAMSDALE, TIMOTHY G. SENTER, JOHN SESSFORD, JAMES H. TAYLOR, NEWELL A. THOMPSON, and others who would be named did time permit, will be heard no more upon this floor. All of these brethren it was my privilege to know, and to esteem with cordial fraternal affection; of each it would be pleasant to speak, to recall their respective virtues, and to tell of their characteristic work, but an abler tongue than mine is charged to give you the history of the Order. A natural sadness arises at the reflection that these loved faces will be seen here no more; but it is glorified by the hope that they have gone, only a little while before us, to our Father's house of many mansions. Their zeal and earnestness in promoting this great charity of Odd Fellowship, leaves to us the assurance that their hearts beat in unison with those of their fellow men: that their lives were not spent in self or pelf, but rising to loftier aspirations, sought to ameliorate the condition of mankind; and trusting in the gracious promise that the mercy shewn to others will be shewn to us, we would fain believe that it will be said to them "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me; enter ye into the joy of your Lord." Hoping and believing thus, the solemn thought comes home to each of us, that we, too, must shortly go hence, and the question must occur, have I performed my duties and kept my obligations? Humbly, reverently, with fearful hope, may we be prepared to lay down the duties of life, looking for an eternal reunion with those who have preceded us, and for whom we have these blessed trusts. While, however, the absence of these our brethren gives rise to an allowable grief, yet the presence here of so many who have been spared through the long years, and the vicissitudes of life, to again meet, again look each other in the face, exchange words of kindness, brotherly love and union, clasp each other's hands, and renew past associations, are cause of unbounded gratitude and thankfulness,—of unqualified pleasure and rejoicing. On such occasion words of welcome are rather the outpourings of the heart, than the utterances of the lips. At least one present has been with our beloved Order almost from its American birth to the present time. To him we all owe a debt of gratitude, a precious obligation of reverent love, second only to that which is

due to THOMAS WILDEY. His life has been a living gospel of its precepts ; and of him alone can it be said, that twice elected by his brethren to the highest and proudest position in the Order, his sense of duty caused him to decline the exalted honor, because he believed he could better subserve its interests and promote its welfare in a subordinate office. If naught else of his life were left to us, this self sacrifice alone would be sufficient to enshrine JAMES L. RIDGELY in the hearts of his brethren, as a living exemplar of what is true Odd Fellowship.

On 30th August, 1682, WILLIAM PENN, the peace maker, the founder of the City of Philadelphia and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sailed from England for these shores, in the ship Welcome. In the city founded by him, the principles of catholic toleration, about a century succeeding, amid the joyous pealing of bells, and the loud plaudits and acclamations of its people, found a glad welcome. Another century has passed, and in the name of that vast brotherhood, the Odd Fellows of the United States, in the same city, I bid you, my brethren, an hearty, earnest, cordial, affectionate, loving welcome.

RESPONSE IN BEHALF OF THOSE PRESENT,
BY SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD, P. G. SIRE, OF OHIO.

MR. PRESIDENT, BROTHERS AND FRIENDS.

Words of congratulation are always pleasant. Those just spoken here have, I am sure, awakened emotions and recollections at once grateful and delightful. Responding to them for this audience, composed of members and friends of the Order, it is my first impulse, as well as my first duty, to return sincere thanks to those having charge of the arrangements for this meeting, and to the brethren of this city and state for this handsome demonstration—this hearty and cordial welcome, the pleasure of which is greatly enhanced by the earnest and elegant terms in which it has been tendered to us. We shall all bear away with us, to our homes and throughout our lives, charming memories of this day and its incidents here.

It was a reverential thought that suggested this reunion. Time, place and occasion were happily chosen. Here, in this city, the results and instrumentalities of human advancement are on exhibition, and every association sympathising with or aiding in such advancement naturally and properly gravitates to Philadelphia in 1876.

Our own organization has not been unmindful of its privilege and its duty in this regard. Grateful to the Almighty God for the blessings of free institutions, and for the opportunities it has enjoyed under them, sharing the just pride of our countrymen in the amazing progress the nation has made in the first century of its existence, it was wisely arranged that the past and present officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the United States should come together at this time to exchange fraternal courtesies and offer such contributions as they might be able to offer to the grand exposition of that progress now and here being made.

Our reception is in accord with the sentiments and habits of Philadelphians. They have come by these sentiments and habits honestly. Here the seeds of hospitality and kindness were planted by the founders, and have in every generation since, yielded an abundant harvest. It was under the shelter of trees that skirted yonder river, that WILLIAM PENN, nearly two hundred years ago, proclaimed his message of peace, friendship and good will, and surely that message is a cherished inheritance of this people to-day. Here, one hundred years ago, was formally inaugurated that career of national glory and greatness, of justice, liberty and humanity that now commands the admiration of the world. Here, at a later time, lived and died that "merchant and mariner," whose keen sympathy with the destitute took practical shape in a provision, unsurpassed in the annals of individual munificence, for the education and moral training of poor orphan children. And, as might be expected, here and throughout all the borders of this grand old commonwealth, renowned alike in peace and war, our organization, based upon the law of love, has wonderfully prospered. So that it is in accordance with the fitness of things that the representatives and friends of

that organization should be thus welcomed at this time to the good old "City of Brotherly Love."

We come from every part of our widely extended jurisdiction, Other countries than our own are represented here. Our wives and daughters come with us, testifying, as only women can, their interest and approval of the cause that brings us hither.

Pennsylvania commands the attention of the world to-day, and well does she repay that attention. In addition to the unsurpassed material resources, she presents, in her many benevolent establishments, in her churches, seminaries, common school houses, and above all in the solid and substantial qualities of her citizens, at once the elements and results of a great and prosperous state.

To some of us, I am sure this visit will prove of peculiar interest. Those of our number who were born and nurtured upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but who no longer reside upon it, return now as devoted pilgrims to a sacred shrine, as long wandering children to home and mother, gratefully tendering to her offerings of filial reverence and affection.

But wherever born and whatever there may be of special interest to any of us, we are all here at this time for one common purpose, to advance the interest and honor of our association.

Odd Fellowship is a product of the century just closed. We venture to suggest that it has had somewhat to do with the forward movement along the whole line of human effort in which there is such general rejoicing just now, and that it is, therefore, entitled to its proper place, whatever that may be, in the grand procession that has, as it were, halted here for review and recruits, on its march to a higher and a nobler civilization.

Without referring to the precise time or place of its origin, it is an American Association. It could not have grown to its present proportion under any but free institutions. It needed and received, especially in this beginning, their fostering care. And in loyal return the earnest active life begotten of them, has needed and received its moral and refining help. Its organization, not unlike that of our national government, tough but flexible and yielding in its nature, readily adapts itself to, and keeps pace with the ever changing conditions of life around it.

But while it is essentially American in development, its operations are by no means confined to our own land. Its spirit is aggressive. Its course is onward. It is stretching its eye over every field, scanning the moral harvest of every land.

This spirit of propagandism marks a new era in our history and awakens an interest in our cause, that promises to speed it forward in its career of conquest and cultivation until it shall teach its principles and dispense its blessings to every people beneath the sun; until its voice, like the morning drum of England, shall be heard and heeded all around the world.

With increasing membership, resources and jurisdiction, the duties and responsibilities of the Order are correspondingly enlarged and elevated. It is no longer, if indeed it ever was, a mere charity. It has come to be one of the great moral levers of the age. It relaxes not in the discharge of any duty, but while it is constantly mindful of the physical wants of man, it is ever appealing to his higher nature. Man is sacred. Wherever we find him, whether a member of the Order or not, we know that he is the repository of certain forces, which if rightly directed, are capable of delivering him from the bondage sense. And, God helping us, we will help him to such freedom if we can. In its pure and virtuous teachings, in its noble lessons of life, in the high moral influences it is always exerting upon its own members, and to a large extent upon all who come in contact with them, Odd Fellowship is of incalculable value to the general public.

Its principles and practices are all in harmony with the prevailing sentiment of the period. Recognizing the elementary truth that the republic can endure only so long as the foundations of virtue and justice remain strong beneath, it is constantly cementing and supporting those foundations.

But I may not speak further. With the past of our Order we may well be content. We are honored by the presence upon this occasion of many of those who have guided it wisely, through evil and good report to its present high and commanding position. That position is their crown to-night. But

they with all who are now in charge of it, must, in the course of nature, soon pass away. Others will come and take their places and continue their work, and thus, as we trust, it will go forward hand in hand with our civilization, realizing all the hopes and promises of this time, so that when our descendants are gathered here a hundred years hence, greeted and honored as we have been to-day, they may be able to rejoice not only in its perfect development and universal prevalence, but in its continued and still increasing usefulness to the cause of human progress.

O D E.

ODD FELLOWSHIP A SUCCESS.

AIR—*Coronation.*

All hail the power of Friendship's name!
 Let every brother hail!
 'Till Friendship's power and Friendship's fame,
 Shall 'round the earth prevail.

All hail the power of Love, divine
 Our second, sweetest link!
 'Round every heart her tendrils twine,
 And at her fountains drink.

All hail the power of regal Truth!
 Hail her! with voice and deed;
 Hail her! strong men, and sturdy youth:
 A friend in every need.

All hail! our glorious trinity!
 Our battle-cry and creed,
 Our potent three in unity!
 They must, and will succeed.

Then hail our Order! far and near,
 God speed her glorious plan!
 She'll belt the world in her career,
 Then hail her! every man.

P O E M.

READ BY W. H. BARNES, P. G. R.

THE THREE LINKS IN THE GOLDEN CHAIN.

Written, by request, for the Odd Fellows' Reunion at Philadelphia.

I.

Where the winds so softly sighing,
 Move the curtains to and fro;
 By the bedside of the dying,
 See a Brother bending low;
 Soothing sorrow—soothing anguish;
 Hoary heads, or guileless youth;
 All alike who pine or languish,
 Know his Friendship, Love and Truth.

There the golden rule observing,
 Pitying another's woe;
 No self-interest or time-serving
 Make him from the sufferer go;
 But in accents low and tender,
 Speaking of the weeping wife,
 Promises that "God will send her
 Blessings even in this life."
 "And your children, you are leaving,
 They no want shall ever know;
 Rest in peace, our vows believing;
 We are Brothers, weal or woe."
 Many household bands are broken,
 Many hearts are sad and sore;
 If no kindly words were spoken—
 Ah! there would be many more.

II.

Brothers, let us then, appealing
 To our Father God above;
 Hoping, trusting, knowing, feeling,
 Man must man, his brother, love;
 Cheer the sorrowing, guide the straying,
 Help the helpless as we may,
 Laws of Faith and Hope obeying,
 Light with Love the darkest day.
 Love and Truth
 For age and youth;
 All who wend a weary way.
 In this year, observed by others
 For reunions rich in fame,
 We HERE meet, a band of Brothers,
 PHILADELPHIA—worthy name—
 Evermore,
 From shore to shore,
 Joined in heart and hand and name.
 See, how good it is, and pleasant,
 Brothers of the mystic chain!
 Laws alike for prince and peasant
 Bind in truest ties again:
 Hope and Love,
 From Heaven above,
 Linking hearts from main to main.

III.

Let our Brotherhood commingle
 Peans in a joyous tone,
 Sounding out from dell and dingle,
 They will reach Jehovah's Throne.
 He, whose eye is on us ever,
 May He guide us in the way—
 In the way of Truth, and never
 From His precepts let us stray.
 Let us stand,
 Heart in hand,
 Ever in the upward way.
 May our mystic chain, revealing
 Links of Friendship, Truth and Love,
 Bind our hearts with holy feeling
 To our Heavenly home above.
 Golden Chain!
 Bright again,
 Bind us to our home of Love.

ADDRESS BY W. ELLISON, P. G. SIRE, OF MASS.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

BRETHREN, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—This is indeed the Centennial Sabbath year of Freedom. The representatives of earth's teeming millions are gathered in this beautiful city, and have brought their tithe of mint and anise and cummin, to lay upon a common altar, and join with heart and hand in one grand jubilee of congratulation, that, as a nationality, we have reached a Centennial stand point in our history. In yonder exposition buildings you will see around you representatives of the different nations of the earth, with all their conflicting interests, feelings and prejudices. The European, in whose land civilization and the arts have longest flourished; the Asiatic, representing the ancient country of Adam and Noah, and Abraham, with people as diverse in faith, as in manners and complexion. China, Egypt, Japan, Brazil, Russia, Norway, Sweden, the great German Empire, France, England, Spain and the United States, each of these nations striving to excel the other with world renowned skill of pre-eminent artisans, commanding universal commendation.

The development of the vast resources, mineral, mechanical and agricultural of our own land, are surprisingly displayed in this composite exposition. The precious metals of California and Nevada, the great industries of the manufacturing states, the giant West, whose producing capacities are recognized all over the earth, the sunny South, crippled in its energies, but fertile in its resources, and habited by a people chivalrous, intelligent and brave, all are here represented with warm, loyal and loving hearts, making this great gathering a pentecost of affection, of concord and fraternity, upon the spot where liberty was born.

One hundred years have been harvested to eternity. During that comparative short period of time, the reactionary forces of the world have been producing and reproducing, in the nations of the earth, a rapid succession of changes. The principles and doctrines proclaimed by our revolutionary sires have spread throughout the world. Thrones seemingly as firmly based as the foundation of the earth, have tottered and fallen. Amid the smoke and carnage of battle waged against tyranny and oppression, empires, principalities and powers have gone down in "festal blaze to darkness."

The contagious example of the fathers of our republic sank down deep into the hearts of the world's toiling masses, where the revolution has been ceaselessly at work; sometimes accelerated by fortuitous circumstances, sometimes retarded by unwise developments, its progress has ever been onward, its shibboleth, Excelsior.

In the splendid drama of destruction, new and better principles have been evolved, strong passions and fierce conflicts have been subdued, the humanizing influences of an improved civilization have ushered in the dawn of a better day, and dispelled the cimmerian gloom of centuries. In this grandest festival of the age, this completion of the first century of American glory, we not only celebrate the exaltation of Anglo-Saxon civilization, but we commemorate the triumphs of mind over matter, of all that is ennobling in art, of all that is convincing in science, and of all that is wonderful in mechanism.

Forever thankful should we be that this international jubilee comes to us laden with the blessings of the year, and the bounties of heaven.

It comes in the plentitude of a new harvest which will fill our granaries with plenty, and should swell every bosom with gratitude. It gives us an opportunity never before so fully enjoyed of tendering the reciprocations, with which friendship and affection bind in golden links states and nations. It opens to us the gate of the past, and beckons the future to advance. It comes to invite us to a retrospection of those countless blessings of every name, which have flowed in unbroken streams over our native land. Its glory should be to imbue our hearts with grateful adoration to the eternal source of our national blessings, and strengthen the devotion with which we offer up our common tribute of homage and praise. It suspends, for a season, the toils and cares and perplexities of laborious and busy life, for the pleasures of international festivity and social interchange.

To the aged, it is a season full of pleasant memories, around which gather the forms of several generations, with the reverence of authority and the tribute of filial affection. This festival is also ripe in good influences, distinct from the present pleasures of a holiday. As a memorial of the heroism, piety and patriotism of our revolutionary forefathers, it teaches us to revere our ancestry, and appreciate our inheritance. It leads back our thoughts through the dusky shadows of an hundred years to that sacred altar which was encircled by the solemn forms of those pioneer patriots who first taught the self-evident truth "that all men are created equal."

They were, indeed, "holy men who lived not for themselves, but for their age and for their race in all future generations."

"They saw darkness around them, but their eyes rested in hopefulness on the future, and in that future they lived. They believed that righteousness and truth would ultimately prevail, and with high and holy faith they adhered to the path of duty." They laid the rude foundations of an empire, whose subsequent growth, under a blessing then invoked, has spread verdant fields, and smiling cities, and cultivated society, over dreary and trackless forests, where no sound, save the warwhoop of the Indian, had been heard for ages. Let us rejoice then that "the tree of liberty," planted by our fathers in their darkest hour, is now a seminal principle in our constitution, and the paramount care of our laws.

And as its roots have struck deep in the hearts of the people, may it be as enduring as the cords of our faith, and go down to the latest descendants of our pioneer patriarchs a theme of universal glory. If this is a fit season for grateful retrospection, surely the glow of gratitude will not be checked by a survey of our present happy pre-eminence as a nation. Where, upon this great globe, can the eye rest upon a land so rich in the gifts of nature, so vast in its resources, so fitted to be the home of civil and religious liberty? Here a fruitful soil yields harvests of unfailing abundance.

Commerce enriches our treasuries with the contributions of every clime. Here philanthropy has reared edifices of charity on every side, and the bounty of human hearts flows through a thousand channels to comfort the sick, to relieve the distressed, to protect the widow, to bury the dead and educate the orphan. Learning sheds an equable and diffusive radiance, and invites her humblest votaries to drink freely at her fountain. Upon the basis of equal rights our government must stand, if it stand at all, a proud and monumental exception to the maxim which has grown out of the epitaphs of fallen republics. Our political institutions, the best boon of a free country, if administered in the spirit of the fathers, "will teach us to properly estimate the immense value of our national union, to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, exhibiting a moral grandeur for which we may look in vain among the decaying and deciduous empires of the old world." Breathing the free air of our happy institutions, let us thank God that we are no longer called upon to pluck the crown of martyrdom from revolutionary fires. And though we may sometimes hear the angry tones of anathema and denunciation, let us remember that they are but the feeble and dying echoes of vaulting ambition o'erleaping itself, thus inspiring the hope that new triumphs may await us in the future, until another Centennial shall become the theatre of our millennial glory.

The development of art, the advancement of science, the growth of political institutions, would be incomplete without the aid of philanthropic, eleemosynary and kindred associations. They have moulded together the discordant elements of society, broken the fetters of exclusiveness, and enabled the indigent to climb the steep ascent of science and art. By their encouragement and support, the chisel of the sculptor, the pencil of the painter, the discoveries of science, have been invested with a newness of life.

Political and polemical institutions have been robbed of their asperities and sectional hatred has melted away like frost work beneath the rays of the morning sun. In the front rank of the philanthropies of our age we may proudly point to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Born in obscurity and from a lowly origin, its infancy was rocked in the cradle of poverty,

trial and opposition. Like all great enterprises having small beginnings, it had to contend with the prejudices of society. As its Lodges increased, and its movements became publicly known, the clamor was raised against secret associations, and its changes rang through the land. A bigoted legislature in Massachusetts was enjoined to enact penal statutes against secret societies, and the pulpit and the press were invoked to aid in suppressing the growth of Odd Fellowship and kindred secret institutions.

In May, 1843, a Boston paper, edited by an able and intelligent philanthropist, whose labors in the cause of individual freedom, obtained for him a world-wide notoriety, in an editorial openly denounced the institution as the work of Satan, who, he believed, had much to do with Odd Fellowship, for his cunning and activity in the foundation and consecration of Lodges, especially in the appointment of chaplains, was remarkably devilish.

He protested against the institution in the names of Christianity and republicanism, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. In his radical efforts for the establishment of universal freedom, sometimes invading the domain of reason, nothing but denunciation fell from his lips against an institution, whose labor of love it was to break the chains that enslave the passions of men, and emancipate from a cruel bondage the God-like attributes of a common and universal humanity and brotherhood of nations.

One other instance of the opposition the Order had to contend with in its earlier years, and I leave that part of the subject. A few years subsequent to the event just recited, the Pilgrim Memorial Association assembled at Chicago, and adopted a resolution requesting the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass., to remove the Masonic Tablet, on the corner-stone of the National Monument to our Pilgrim Fathers, on the ground that their "spirit and principles" were quite inconsistent with the genius of Free Masonry, Odd Fellowship and kindred institutions. The "spirit and principles" of our Pilgrim Fathers were remarkably coincident with the "spirit and principles" of the Pilgrim Fathers of American Odd Fellowship. Mr. WEBSTER said in his memorable discourse at Plymouth, "that the Pilgrim Fathers were forced by bigotry and oppression to seek the deck of the 'May Flower,' and brave the storms of a wintry sea, becoming wanderers in Europe, and finally establishing a colony at Plymouth, that they might enjoy a more perfect freedom. That they fled not so much from civil government as from the hierarchy, and the laws that enforced conformity to the church establishment."

It was conscience attempting to escape from the arbitrary rule of the Stuarts. It was ROBINSON and BREWSTER, leading off their little band from their native soil, surmounting all difficulties, and braving a thousand dangers to find here a place of refuge and rest! If bigotry and fanaticism were leavened with this exposition of the purity of the motives of the Pilgrim Fathers, their descendants of the Pilgrim Memorial Association of Chicago, must have inherited with their virtues those short comings that fill the mind with prejudice, and dwarf all the noble emotions of the soul. The founders of Washington Lodge, No. 1, met together on the 26th of April, 1819, in the town of Baltimore, to commence a work that should last for ages.

It was WILDEY and WELCH, and their associate sons of toil, leaving their native soil, surmounting all difficulties and braving a prejudiced public opinion, to plant in the land of their adoption a new association in the principles of Christian charity and brotherly love. It was to subdue the ruder and darker shades of humanity and mellow them into light. It was to fill the region of this great continent with the principles of a true philanthropy and pure benevolence. It was to erect temples and shrines, from whose altars, bearing the inscription, "*In Deo confidemus*," there should ascend the incense and sacrifice of a pure devotion springing up to everlasting life. That which they sowed in weakness they had a hope would be raised in strength. It was that, from the simplicity of their social union, there should arise organized effort for social and moral improvement, shedding its light into hundreds of recesses that would otherwise have been unexplored, and like the great luminary of day, diffusing its celestial beams on all nations and through all ages. Such was the

origin, and such the primary object of an institution, which is even now spreading over the whole civilized world.

Pilgrim Fathers indeed, were *our* founders; the uncarpeted floor of an obscure ale house was the deck of their "May Flower;" an inflexible purpose, an iron will and faith in God, was the Plymouth Rock of their salvation and success. And we rejoice, to-day, brethren, that their work did not perish with them. To this institution the founders of Washington Lodge "still live" in all that perpetuates the remembrance of men on earth. They live in the recorded proofs of unselfish action, and in the respect and grateful memories of all true Odd Fellows.

The unparalleled growth of our institution, its infant struggles, its progressive development, illuminate the pages of its history, and are familiar to you as household words. From a single Lodge with five members, it now numbers six thousand Lodges, with a total contributing membership of more than four hundred thousand good men and true, and during the comparative short period of its existence, it has gathered within its orbit more than a million of men. Its *annual* relief expenditures exceed one and a half million of dollars, while its annual revenue aggregates five million dollars.

Such are the substantial fruits of the goodly tree planted in the interests of humanity. Its moral and beneficent results can only be measured by that omnipresent One beneath whose outstretched arm our affiliation has ever found a refuge and a support. Odd Fellowship asks no special notoriety; it seeks not the shout of the multitude, nor the praise of the bigot, neither would we undervalue the successful labors of kindred associations.

Institutions, like men, must be content to be judged, not by their professions alone, but by their works, and their adaptation to the requirements of their age. Character and reputation are not moulded in a day, but are reared in the splendor of a growing maturity.

Among the various benevolent associations that distinguish the character of the present age, we claim for Odd Fellowship some share in the progress of civilization, and the triumphs of humanity. It has lived long enough to make a reputation, and to gain the world's recognition. Out of the nettle danger it has plucked the flower safety, and in the golden promise light of the future its ever-living principles will bear it down the stream of time, with heart answering to heart in all the attributes that go to make up a noble manhood.

But, brethren, our work is not yet accomplished; the spirit of the age is continually calling for increased exertions; the foul waters that mildew reputation, and destroy character, have not abated from the face of the earth. The dove which we sent forth still returns to us—we cannot yet rest upon our arms, the victory is not yet won. When Friendship, Love and Truth are enthroned in every heart, and interwoven in the framework of society; when justice, equality and right shall minister at our altars, and preside in our legislative council chambers; when party strife and mad ambition shall have ceased; when we shall have planted in our hearts a deeper regard for truth and right; when a purer dispensation shall render Odd Fellowship unnecessary; when in the great volume of nature there shall be found rules of life better than any to be found in the teachings of our ritual; when all men shall obey the precepts of the Golden Rule, of doing unto others as we would they should do unto us; then, and not until then, may we rest from our labors.

Go forth, then, O institution! with thy holy memories, and blessed inspirations, to yet nobler work and more glorious achievements. Fling out thy banner of love, whose fires are lighted with a ray from on high; give the baptism of friendship, whose censor burns with the purest incense kindled from the skies; instruct thy votaries to kneel at the altar of truth, and let the triple links of the golden chain of Odd Fellowship weld our souls together in the fires of an immortal life.

Brethren of Pennsylvania, the Journals of the Grand Lodge of the United States reveal to our great brotherhood the unfading glory of your noble efforts in our mission of humanity. Proud and peerless stands your State, an inspiration and an example, talismanic in its power, gathering golden sheaves in a harvest of Friendship, Truth and Love; and with all

these Centennial memories clustering thick around you, in the pathway of national glory, let your colossal tread, and triumphant march as a State, fill every bosom with patriotic impulses, and lend additional lustre to the proud title of American citizenship. In this retrospection of the past, in this recognition of the eminent services of the earlier laborers in our moral vineyard, let us not forget the later, faithful and efficient co-operation of woman in our work of benevolence and charity. As the divinity of the sacred volume finds its strength and its beauty in the Christian character, the enduring love, the self-denying examples of its noble women, so does our institution gain additional lustre from the voluntary exercise of those accomplishments that adorn and dignify the female character.

To you, my brethren, who represent this great confederacy of hearts, to you who are the watchmen upon its towers, and the rulers in its palaces, to you is assigned the duty of controlling and guiding its destinies, so that when those who come after us shall assemble to commemorate the Centennial anniversary of our birth as one of the great philanthropies of the age, its monumental glory may be found still towering heavenward, with its principles emblazoned upon every star, mingling the glory of earth with the joys of heaven. "Thus shall we co-operate with the great mission of Odd Fellowship, and hasten the period when man shall hail his brother man with fraternal greetings, when wickedness and falsehood shall be driven from the earth, and the race of Adam form a universal family, acknowledging the God of the universe as their father and every child of man as a brother.

"When in short one law shall bind all nations, kindred and tongues of the earth, and that law shall be the law of a universal brotherhood."

POEM.

READ BY JOHN F. HAVENNER, P. G. R., OF D. C.

CONTRIBUTION

OF

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 6, D. C.,

TO THE

PAST GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE G. L. U. S., 1876.

Not Rome in height of pomp and state,
 Nor Greece in wealth and learning great;
 Not Carthage with her conquering arms,
 Nor Egypt with her mystic charms;
 Not one of all this grand array,
 E'er dreamed to celebrate a day*
 So fraught with benefit to man,
 So great in thought, so wise in plan.

This nation in a day was born,
 Mid din of war its natal morn
 Was ushered in; and battle smoke,
 And cannon's roar, and sabre stroke,
 Told of the people's struggle brave,
 The chivalrous deed, the patriot's grave,
 A nation clam'ring with one breath,
 Give liberty or give us death.

* Historical.

The sound of Independence bell
Sends through the land a magic spell,
And men arise, and legions form,
Faithful in sunshine and in storm
At length the vict'ry is achieved,
Our country by the world received
As high in rank, as proud in station,
The equal of the oldest nation.

A hundred years have now rolled round,
And here, where liberty was crowned.
And where this great and glorious nation,
Received baptismal inspiration :
United States ! ever united !
The world, her guest, has here invited,
To join the general jubilee,
And hail the day that made her free.

'Tis freedom's birth we celebrate,
To liberty we dedicate
This day : and all our days and hours,
And all our strength and all our powers,
And all our hopes and all our fears,
And all our prayers and all our tears,
We offer, gracious God, to thee,
Author of life and liberty—

That peace and joy our country crowned,
And health and plenteousness abound,
And through our land and in our homes
An "era of good feeling" comes,
When man's dependence upon man,
Acknowledged in the general plan,
Binds us together, heart and hand,
A free and a united band.

Then free to worship as we will,
In hallowed grove or templed hill,
We bid earth's nations cease to roam
And 'neath our flag find friends and home ;
Our constitution and our laws,
Claim and receive the world's applause,
While nature freely crowns our toil
With wheat and corn and wine and oil.

From East and West these Brothers come,
From Northern and from Southern home,
And while they join the celebration
Which hails the birthday of the nation,
Another theme demands their praise :
To Friendship, Love, and Truth they raise
Exultant songs and anthems sweet,
While here their triumphs they repeat.

Triumphs not won on battle's field,
But such as white-robed peace doth yield ;
That spring from duty bravely done,
And bring a pleasure all their own,
Where Faith and Hope the vict'ry claim,
And Charity, most blessed name,
The arm shall nerve, the heart make brave,
From wretchedness mankind to save.

Odd Fellowship with church and State
 Combine this day to celebrate,
 And proudly now her brave sons rear,
 Her three-linked banner to the air,
 And 'neath its folds of pink and white,
 Thousands of votaries unite,
 Proud to be numbered with the host
 Which makes her praise their joy and boast.

What is Odd Fellowship, I pray?
 Methinks I hear a stranger say,
 What are its purposes, its aims?
 What are the principles it claims?
 And, answering, we boldly say,
 'Tis the great Order of the day,
 And for its teachings and its story
 Repeat an Eastern allegory.

"FRATERNAL LOVE."

BY BRO. H. A. DOBSON, WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

I read a tale some time ago
 As quaint as it was old,
 And think it now as good and true
 As when it was first told;
 So, by your leave, I'll tell the same,
 This tale of olden time,
 And for the sake of euphony
 I'll put it into rhyme.

The scene is laid in other lands—
 The time, the Golden Age,
 When men were true to manhood's name,
 Though peasant, king, or sage.
 Two brothers lived in Araby—
 'Twas called the "blessed land,"—
 Who tilled the soil, day after day
 With an untiring hand;
 And Allah blessed their labors, too;
 Corn, wheat, and fruits were given,
 While they, with thankful hearts gave praise
 For all these gifts of Heaven.
 They shared alike the grain and fruit,
 Nor questioned it was right,
 For each had toiled with equal skill,
 From early morn till night.
 Now Ali was a married man,
 His children numbered four;
 And yet he had enough for all
 And something for the poor.
 They dwelt beneath a spreading palm,
 Sweet love reigned in the cot,
 And Ali was a happy man
 Contented with his lot.
 But Baba was a single youth
 With none to share his gain
 Of fruit and wine, of corn and wheat,
 Or soothe him when in pain;
 And yet, *he* seemed to be content,
 As 'most all bachelors are,
 Who have no one to care for them,
 And none for them to care.

'Twas summer eve; the work was done
 And all had gone to rest,
 The yellow moon shed golden light,
 Low hanging in the west.
 The brothers toiled quite late that day
 Amid the ripened grain,
 And sheaves now stood about the field
 Like sentries on a plain.
 The share of each stood by itself--
 Between them lay a road.
 The sheaves were full, in numbers large
 Many a wagon load.

As Ali lay with wakeful rest,
 Upon his humble bed,
 Sweet thoughts came thronging to his mind,
 And lifting up his head,
 He woke his wife and thus he spoke:
 "My brother, noble boy,
 "Has no sweet wife and children dear
 "To swell his earthly joy;
 "So I have mind, if you think best,
 "Since we so prospered are,
 "To take some sheaves and give to him,
 "And so increase his share.
 "It is but fair, for if we have
 "Such joys, and a full store,
 "We'll miss them not, while they will make
 "His pleasures all the more."
 So, she assenting, he went forth
 And 'cross the pathway bore,
 Of his own sheaves to Baba's side
 At least a full round score.
 And as the moon across the fields
 Threw its last lingering beams,
 He sought his couch, and like one blessed,
 Lay down to pleasant dreams.

Then Baba, waking out of sleep,
 Thus to himself did say:
 "'Tis strange that I should dream at night
 "Of things I thought by day.
 "For I have thought, and think so still,
 "And dreamed that 'tis not fair
 "That I should have of all the grain
 "With Ali equal share.
 "For he has wife, has children four,
 "Six mouths to feed in all,
 "While I have only one to fill,
 "And that one's wants are small."
 So out he went while Ali slept,
 And from his share of grain,
 Took the same score of sheaves and set
 With Ali's sheaves again.
 Then feeling every duty done,
 He slept the sleep of rest,
 As only noble Arabs can,
 Who are by Allah blessed.

When morning came, the brothers went
 To view the transformed scene,
 When lo! they saw each sheaf in place
 Where it before had been.

With some excuse the brothers left
 The sheaves upon the ground,
 While every night they went the same
 Unwearied, anxious round ;
 But every morning 'twas the same,
 Each sheaf was in its place,
 While wonder might be plainly seen
 Upon each brother's face.
 Then each, at last, resolved to watch
 And see what wrought the spell,
 Which undid all their deeds of love,
 And worked the charm so well.
 By chance, each chose a Sabbath eve,
 And strangely, the same hour
 At which to watch and wait till dawn
 Should break the evil power.

So, bending with the weight of sheaves,
 Each strove to cross the road,
 And met his brother, face to face,
 Beneath another load !
 The secret each would keep was out ;
 Each knew the other's heart,
 And oh ! what joy, till then unfelt,
 The knowledge did impart.
 The sheaves were dropped upon the ground,
 And in the circle, there,
 Each brother told his tale of love,
 And why he sought to share
 With brother, dear, the fruit and grain
 Which Allah had him given.
*Ah ! who shall say that love like this
 Partaketh not of Heaven ?*
 A monument the place deserved,
 So, there, they built a cot,
 With room for all ; in toil and gain,
 They shared a common lot,
 And when a stranger passed that way
 With weary, way-worn feet,
 They gave him shelter through the night,
 And all he wished to eat ;
 Then, when the morning sunshine came,
 Rejoicing on his way
 The stranger went, with rested feet,
 And nought had he to pay,
 For plenty smiled upon their fields,
 And loving so each other,
 They felt that they were Allah's sons,
And every man a brother !

FRATERNAL LOVE ! Oh, heavenly theme,
 Which angels never know,
 For 'tis a love which none may feel
 But mortals here below.
 Is there a man with heart so cold
 As not to feel its power ?
 He cannot be an honest man,
 Nor happy, e'en an hour.
 If one love not his fellow-men
 He's nothing but a elfod,
 But if he loves his fellow, then
 He's *not* despised of God.

Nowhere on earth can love be found
 More pure, more true than this,
 And he who loves will not betray,
 His brother with a kiss.
 And nowhere should this love be felt
 More warm, approved of God,
 Than in the Lodge of "FELLOWS" who
 For that should be called "ODD."

These principles you noble men
 Have lived, and by your voice and pen,
 Instilled into each Brother's heart,
 Taught each to act true manhood's part:
 And now we render gratitude
 That you have from material rude
 Built this grand temple, built it well,
 Where Love and Truth and Friendship dwell.

Each Past Grand Representative
 In you our past and future live,
 We wish you health and happiness
 That Heaven your works of Love may bless,
 That length of days to you be given
 Till want's strong fetters all are riven,
 Then may your earthly labors prove
 A passport to the Lodge above.

J. F. H., Past Grand, Washington Lodge, No. 6.

ODE.

AIR—"HARWELL."

Here, to-day, from every quarter,
 Of this free, united land.
 Here where Liberty was founded,
 Where her* temples proudly stand,—
 Where her sons and daughters gather
 As at ancient altar's fire,
 We have met in bonds of FRIENDSHIP,
 Such as LOVE and TRUTH inspire.

Met to praise our noble Order
 For the conquest she has won,
 Though the years be not a hundred
 Since the rising of her SUN.†
 We have lived the "old times" over,
 Felt our hearts grow warm again;
 We have mourned for those departed,
 We have hoped to meet again.

Now we part—perhaps forever!
 Let us pledge ourselves anew
 That the coming days shall find us
 Ever working, ever true!
 So, when toil for us is over,
 When no longer falls the sand,
 Each and all may have a welcome
 From our heavenly NOBLE GRAND.

* The Centennial buildings. † Wildey.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

ROUTE.

Countermarch on Broad street, by moving south to Pine street, on the east side of the street; then moving north on the west side of Broad street to Green street; thence to Columbia avenue in the centre of the street; then south to Green street on the west side; Green street to Fairmount Park, through the Park, crossing the Girard avenue Bridge, to Grand Stand near the Main Building, where the concluding ceremonies will take place.

FORMATION OF THE PUBLIC PROCESSION.

Worthy Grand Marshal—JOHN P. NICHOLSON.

Grand Marshal's Special Aids—FRANCIS M. REA, D. STUART ELLIOTT, SAMUEL P. HUHN, EDWIN S. STUART.

Grand Marshal's Aids—HENRY YORK, DANIEL S. DENGLE, THOMAS M. ARMSTRONG, CHARLES SUMMERFIELD, J. H. HOFFER, JOHN H. SLOAN, D. B. SLIFER, GEORGE W. GRAY, WILLIAM A. PIPER, T. B. LEISERING, W. J. MCNAIR, JOHN M. CAREY, E. HELLYER, LEWIS G. BAUER, GEORGE LAUT, THOMAS M. HEISS, JR., JOHN L. YOUNG, SAMUEL Y. GREER.

Platoon of the reserve force of police—32 men.

FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

Division Marshal's Aid—E. REESE MOORE.

Second Regiment Flute and Drum Corps—40 pieces.

Hamburg Cornet Band—26 pieces.

Philadelphia Battalion of Uniformed Patriarchs, JOHN O'GRADY commanding, acting as an escort to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

JOHN R. TOMPKINS, Worthy Grand Marshal G. L. of the U. S.

The officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the United States, preceding the Most Worthy Grand Sire, M. J. DURHAM, in 53 carriages, decorated with shields, so as to denote the Jurisdiction of the occupants.

Hoffman's Band, Baltimore, 16 pieces.

Encampment Drill Association of Baltimore, JAMES YOUNG commanding, acting as a guard of honor to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Lansing K. T. Band—17 pieces.

Company A, Detroit Patriarchs, J. G. GILCHRIST commanding.

Spring City Band—17 pieces.

Chicago Battalion of Patriarchs, A. H. WAGGONER commanding.

Meadville Uniformed Patriarchs, JOHN M. CLARK commanding.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—A. F. NETTLETON, Boston.

Division Marshal's Aids—W. H. EMLARDT, JOSEPHUS YEAKLE.

Worcester National Band, Massachusetts, -22 pieces.

Wachusett Encampment, No. 10, Worcester, Massachusetts, J. H. CHURCHILL commanding.

Centocook Band, New Hampshire,—25 pieces.

New Hampshire Delegation Uniformed Patriarchs, C. S. HILDRETH commanding.

National Band, Providence, Rhode Island,—20 pieces.

Rhode Island Delegation Uniformed Patriarchs, LINDSEY ANDERSON commanding.

American Band, New Haven, Connecticut,—21 pieces.

Connecticut Delegation Uniformed Patriarchs, CHARLES B. FOSTER commanding.

Sassacus Encampment, No. 1, New Haven, CHARLES SMITH commanding.

Golden Rule Encampment, No. 24, New Haven, WM. H. HUNTLEY commanding.

Aurora Encampment, No. 27, New Haven.

Oasis Encampment, No. 16, Meriden, J. S. HINMAN commanding.

Stratfield Encampment, No. 23, Bridgeport, Captain SCOTT commanding.

Ansantawas Encampment, No. 20, Waterbury.

Officers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Massachusetts, in carriages.

Officers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Connecticut, in carriages.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—JOHN L. RING, Worthy Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

Division Marshal's Aids—CYRUS COOK, HEATH B. ELLIOTT.

Seventh Regiment Band, Trenton, New Jersey,—20 pieces.

Escort—Uniformed Patriarchs of Newark, WILLIAM A. CLARK commanding.

FIRST SUB-DIVISION.

Marshal—H. H. TREXOR, Hoboken.

Paterson, New Jersey, Band,—50 pieces.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 2; Hudson, No. 14; Iroquois, No. 32; Passaic, No. 33; Columbia, No. 63; Mechanics', No. 66; Bergen County, No. 73; Fraternity, No. 112; Jefferson, No. 125; Lincoln, No. 126; Monticello, No. 140; Farnsworth, No. 143; Beethoven, No. 147; Jackson, No. 150; United Brothers, No. 152; Onward, No. 159; Steuben, No. 163; Solar, No. 171; Mozart, No. 173; Hohokus, No. 178; Sumner, No. 180.

SECOND SUB-DIVISION.

Marshal—WILLIAM WARD, Newark.

Band.

Howard Lodge, No. 7; Newark, No. 8; Friendship, No. 11; Lafayette, No. 12; Clinton, No. 18; Harmony, No. 25; Marion, No. 26; Protection, No. 28; Olive Branch, No. 51; Allemania, No. 79; National, No. 102; Columbian, No. 117; Teutonia, No. 118; Harrison, No. 120; Germania, No. 121; Eureka, No. 123; Randolph, No. 130; Stella, No. 133; Watchung, No. 134; Apollo, No. 135; Eagle, No. 136; Humboldt, No. 137; Hermann, No. 142; Citizens, No. 144; Golden Rule, No. 153; Trinity, No. 160; Hope, No. 179; Lucerne, No. 181; John F. Morse, No. 183; Live Oak, No. 186; Arlington, No. 190.

THIRD SUB-DIVISION.

Marshal—E. S. WELLING, Pennington.

Pitman's Band, of Trenton; Frenchtown Cornet Band.

Fred. D. Stuart Lodge, No. 154; South Trenton Lodge, No. 36; Pennington Lodge, No. 31; Concordia Lodge, No. 4; Trenton Lodge, No. 3; Hamilton Lodge, No. 97.

FOURTH SUB-DIVISION.

Marshal—J. F. LAUMASTER, Mount Holly.

H. B. Smith's Military Band.

Mount Holly Lodge, No. 19; Jersey Blue, No. 45; Pemberton, No. 49; Atlantic, No. 50; Mutual, No. 82; Medford, No. 100; Columbus, No. 101; Pocahontas, No. 107; Bridgeboro, No. 111; Pomona, No. 119; American Star, No. 148; Fidelia, No. 167.

FIFTH SUB-DIVISION.

Marshal—MATTHEW MILLER, Camden.
Band.

New Jersey Lodge, No. 1; Greenwich, No. 5; Washington, No. 21; Chosen Friends, No. 29; Cumberland, No. 35; Arwames, No. 37; Winslow, No. 40; Millville, No. 47; Welcome Friends, No. 48; Woodbury, No. 54; Livingston, No. 55; Ariel, No. 56; Glassboro, No. 58; Mizpah, No. 61; Evening Star, No. 65; Tuckahoe, No. 67; Grotto, No. 69; Morning Star, No. 70; Osceola, No. 75; Senatus, No. 76; Cincinnatus, No. 85; Mural, No. 86; French, No. 89; Wildey, No. 91; Kane Arctic, No. 115; Hobah, No. 122; Humane, No. 127; Bridgeton, No. 129; Winona, No. 131; Iona, No. 138; Enterprise, No. 139; Zelo, No. 149; H. H. DeGroff, No. 155; Woodbine, No. 158; Fenwick, No. 164; Amity, No. 166; Social, No. 168; Goodwill, No. 172; Alloway, No. 187.

Officers of the Right Worthy Grand Encampment, and Officers of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of New Jersey, in carriages.

FOURTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—GEORGE T. BOHEN, California.

Division Marshal's Aids—JOHN S. MCKINLEY, J. W. SCOTT, California.
Washington Band—20 pieces.

Banner of the Grand Lodge of California, escorted by members of the Grand Lodge of that Jurisdiction.

FIRST SUB-DIVISION.

DELAWARE JURISDICTION.

E. H. GREGG, Worthy Grand Marshal.

Aids—ISAAC WOODROW, GEORGE M. FISHER, LEWIS WALLACE.

United Cornet Band.

Delaware Legion, JAMES T. CROZIER, commander.

Encampments and Lodges.

City Cornet Band, Wilmington.

Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Delaware.

Grand Officers, in carriages.

SECOND SUB-DIVISION.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JURISDICTION.

THOMAS GREER, Grand Marshal.

Independent Drum Corps—20 pieces.

Marine Band of Washington.

Escort—Uniformed Patriarchs of Washington, EDWARD DUNN commanding.

Members of Subordinate Lodges massed as one Lodge.

A. H. STOCKMAN, Grand Marshal.

Members of Encampments and Officers of the R. W. Grand Encampment.

Members and Officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

ILLINOIS JURISDICTION.

Officers of Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, in carriages.

NEW YORK JURISDICTION.

Alexander's Band, New York,—17 pieces.

Morrisania Lodge, No. 171.

FIFTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—WILLIAM T. FROHOCK.

Division Marshal's Aids—W. B. FOX, J. H. PUGH.

Odd Fellows' Band

Metropolitan Lodge, No. 150, acting as an escort to the Delegations from Pennsylvania Districts.

FIRST SUB-DIVISION.

Marshal—M. D. BAIRD.

Holmesburg Band—16 pieces.

Bedford County Delegation.

BLAIR COUNTY LODGES.

Holidaysburg Lodge, No. 119; Tyrone, No. 152; Orphans' Home, No. 315; Claysburg, No. 713; Mountain City, No. 837.

CARBON COUNTY.

Gnadenhuttten Lodge, No. 686.

SECOND SUB-DIVISION.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Marshal—M. J. WEAVER.

City Cornet Band, Lancaster,—20 pieces.

Monterey Lodge, No. 242; Hebel, No. 599; Lancaster, No. 67, Cocalico, No. 408; Donegal, No. 129.

New Holland Brass Band—18 pieces.

Earl Lodge, No. 413; Kosciusko, No. 374; Selah, No. 657; Pequa, No. 161.

THIRD SUB-DIVISION.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

(Upper District.)

Marshal—S. S. APPLE.

Gwynned Band—16 pieces.

North Wales Lodge, No. 610; Norris, No. 430; Economy, No. 345.

Norristown Brass Band—16 pieces.

Curtis Lodge, No. 239; Centre Square, No. 204; Montgomery, No. 57.

FOURTH SUB-DIVISION.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Marshal—ROBERT T. HORN.

Bethlehem Brass Band—32 pieces.

Wreath of Friendship Lodge, No. 917; Saucana, No. 606; Elon, No. 604; Lehipton, No. 244; Keystone, No. 78; Peace and Plenty, No. 69.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Marshal—J. A. EGE.
Victa Cornet Band.

Delegations from various Lodges in the County.

SIXTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—CHRISTIAN KLEINZ.

Division Marshal's Aids—JOHN WELDE, CHARLES SCHILLING.
Band.

Wallhalla Encampment, No. 7, acting as escort.

Cherusker Lodge, No. 605; Gen. Stenben, No. 578; Humboldt, No. 553.

Keystone Band—18 pieces.

Allemania Lodge, No. 312; Franconia, No. 189; DeKalb, No. 174; Schiller,
No. 95; Teutonia, No. 21.

SEVENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—JOHN C. SMITH, Illinois.

Division Marshal's Aids—GILBERT L. MOORE, G. K. MOREHEAD.

Kensington Brass Band—16 pieces

Taylor Pioneer Corps.

Fame Lodge, No. 778; Germantown, No. 836; Washington Irving, No. 756.

Band—18 pieces.

Liberty Pioneer Corps.

Stella Lodge, No. 722; Quakertown, No. 714.

Franklinville Brass Band—20 pieces.

Joshua Pioneer Corps.

Caledonia Lodge, No. 700; 24 in Highland costume.

Band.

Robert Burns Lodge, No. 859; Plumstead, No. 678; Paul Ketterlinus, No. 763

Philadelphia Drum and Pioneer Corps.

Schubert Lodge, No. 597.

Columbia Band—13 pieces.

Hamilton Lodge, No. 596.

EIGHTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—GEORGE LOWE, Indiana.

Division Marshal's Aids—JAMES C. HORN, ANDREW MILLER.

Haverford Brass Band—21 pieces.

West Philadelphia Lodge, No. 572; Auburn, No. 543.

Phoenixville Band—24 pieces.

Iroquois Lodge, No. 508; Meridian Sun, No. 477.

Falls of Schuylkill Band—16 pieces.

Falls of Schuylkill Lodge, No. 467; Aurora, No. 465; Guardian, No. 462.

Great Western Band—18 pieces.

Equal Rights Lodge, No. 464; Upper Dublin, No. 458.

Stephen Girard Brass Band—20 pieces.

Coaquanock Lodge, No. 463.

Mutual Cornet Band—20 pieces.

Veritas Lodge, No. 443.

NINTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—WILLIAM A. NEWELL, New Jersey.
 Division Marshal's Aids—WILLIAM M. MAYBERRY, JAMES FORDEN.
 Philadelphia Navy Yard Band—16 pieces.
 Constitution Pioneer Corps.
 American Star Lodge, No. 405; Ivanhoe, No. 432.
 Triumph Cornet Band—15 pieces.
 Neshamony Lodge, No. 422; Frankford, No. 396.
 Ogelsby's Band, Chester, 21 pieces.
 Cohocksink Lodge, No. 383; Patterson, No. 394.
 Cornet Band, Reading—19 pieces.
 Mount Olive Lodge, No. 375.

TENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—JOHN W. HANEY, Pittsburg.
 Division Marshal's Aids—T. B. M. ADDIS, JOHN WOLTJEN.
 Pennsylvania Cornet Band—20 pieces.
 West End Lodge, No. 355.
 Neptune Band—20 pieces.
 Neptune Lodge, No. 354.
 Shiffler Cornet Band.
 Cadwalader Lodge, No. 353.
 Resolute Cornet Band.
 Schackamaxon Lodge, No. 343.
 Buena Vista Cornet Band—28 pieces.
 Improvement Lodge, No. 344.
 Washington Cornet Band—18 pieces.
 Quittapahilla Lodge, No. 335.

ELEVENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—W. H. THOMPSON, Missouri.
 Division Marshal's Aids—JOHN E. BROMLEY, ISAAC S. WEBSTER.
 Fairmount Brass Band—18 pieces.
 Penn Township Lodge, No. 319; Pocahontas, No. 316.
 Wakefield Cornet Band—17 pieces.
 Walker Lodge, No. 306; Crusaders, No. 303.
 Perseverance Cornet Band, Lebanon—25 pieces.
 Apollo Lodge, No. 296; Ashland, No. 294.
 Valley Forge Cornet Band—20 pieces.
 Paoli Lodge, No. 290; Wm. Penn, No. 273.

TWELFTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—JOHN L. GRIM.
 Division Marshal's Aids—WILLIAM McFEETERS, GEORGE H. YOUNG.
 Phelps' Washington Band.
 Liberty Lodge, No. 272; Palestine, No. 271; Mystic, 270.
 Upland Brass Band—17 pieces.
 Leiperville Lodge, No. 263; Atlantic, No. 262; Templar, No. 258.
 Liberty Cornet Band—18 pieces.
 Upland Lodge, No. 253.
 Mantna Brass Band—18 pieces.
 Protection Lodge, No. 243.

THIRTEENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—E. WALTER SCOTT.

Division Marshal's Aids—JOHN CURTIS, J. R. JOHNSON.

Mount Holly Cornet Band.

Welcome Lodge, No. 229; Mercantile, No. 237; Radiant Star, No. 232;
Eagle, No. 222; Merion, No. 210; Mechanicsburg, No. 215.

Metropolitan Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Pacific Lodge, No. 200; Star of Bethlehem, No. 190.

Ringgold Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Aquetong Lodge, No. 193.

FOURTEENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—ABRAM WANGER, West Chester.

Division Marshal's Aids—WILLIAM SHEW, R. G. GILBERT.

Media Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Prospect Lodge, No. 187.

Linwood Cornet Band.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Lodge, No. 185; Chambersburg, No. 175; Dau-
phin, No. 160.

Kellyville Band.

Vigilant Lodge, No. 155; Green Hill, No. 154.

Brennan Cornet Band—21 pieces.

Southwark Lodge, No. 146.

Athletic Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 138; Industry, No. 130.

FIFTEENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—JOHN W. SMITH, Connecticut.

Division Marshal's Aid—THEO. M. WILSON.

Lanark Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Paradise Lodge, No. 127; Olive Branch, No. 115.

American Band, Providence, Rhode Island.

Covenant Lodge, No. 114.

Philadelphia Fife and Drum Corps—17 pieces.

Oriental Lodge, No. 113; Crystal Fount, No. 110.

Black Hussar Band—16 pieces.

Guttenberg Lodge, No. 106.

Athens Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Empire Lodge, No. 104; Symmetry Lodge, No. 103.

SIXTEENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—GEORGE D. JACKSON, Dushore.

Division Marshal's Aids—JACOB A. SLOAN, GEORGE W. PAULLIN, JR.

Philadelphia Band (Beck's)—45 pieces.

Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 100; Spring Garden, No. 99.

Athletic Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 89.

Cornet Band—15 pieces.

Evening Star Lodge, No. 72.

National Cornet Band—16 pieces.

Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63.

Independent Cornet Band—16 pieces.

Roxborough Lodge, No. 66.

Bailey's Sixth Regiment P. M. Band—18 pieces.

Star of America Lodge, No. 52.

SEVENTEENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—JAMES LOWRY.

Division Marshal's Aid—JOHN SERVER.

Rockdale Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 40; Rising Star, No. 47; Hancock, No. 43 Southern, No. 41.

Independence Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Monroe Lodge, No. 38; Arcturus, No. 35; Manayunk, No. 31.

Second Regiment Band and Drum Corps—40 pieces.

Robert Morris Lodge, No. 29; Hencosis Adelphon, No. 28.

EIGHTEENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—HENRY R. ALLEN.

Division Marshal's Aid—GEORGE P. NAGLE, JR.

Harmony Cornet Band.

Friendship Lodge, No. 23.

Willow Cornet Band—19 pieces.

Adelphia Lodge, No. 22; Lafayette, No. 18.

United States Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Harmony Lodge, No. 16; Northern Liberties, No. 17.

Liberty Cornet Band (McClurg's)—24 pieces.

Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15; Wildey, No. 14; Philadelphia, No. 13.

NINETEENTH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—J. M. CAMPBELL, Johnstown.

Division Marshal's Aids—W. R. WEST, ALFRED FACKENTHALL.

Germantown Cornet Band—18 pieces.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 10; Hermann, No. 7.

Damelio Cornet Band—27 pieces.

General Marion Lodge, No. 6.

Ellsworth Cornet Band—22 pieces.

Franklin Lodge, No. 5; Wayne, No. 3.

Band—21 pieces.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 4; Washington, No. 2.

Forrest Cornet Band—21 pieces.

Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1. (The parent Lodge in the Jurisdiction.)

TWENTIETH GRAND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—J. P. S. GOBIN, Grand Marshal of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania.

Division Marshal's Aid—F. Z. HEBNER.

Marshal of the Grand Lodge—THEODORE CORNMAN.

Special Aids—CHAS. C. BANKS, JOHN B. RHODES.

Weccacoe Legion Cornet Band.

Marshal's Aids—RICHARD M. JOHNSON, REUBEN STEDMAN, HENRY KUNZIG, THOMAS H. ROGERS, CHARLES J. RICHARDSON, WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, JEREMIAH B. FLEMING, CHARLES K. NEISSER.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Subordinate Encampments; the R. W. Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania.

M. W. Grand Patriarch, GEORGE BERTRAM, and the Officers of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, in carriages.

The M. W. Grand Master, GEORGE F. BORIE, and Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in carriages.

PROGRAMME

OF THE

CELEBRATION AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.

Master of Ceremonies, ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, Past Grand Master.

Instrumental Music.....Carl Sentz's Band
Festival Hymn.....Buck

Handel and Haydn Society.

Oh Peace! on thine upsoaring pinion,
Through the world thine onward flight taking,
Teach the nations, their turmoil forsaking,
To seek thine eternal dominion.
From the infinite Father descending,
O come with thine influence tender,
And show us how duly to render
To Him our glad praise never ending.
O Music! thy source, too, is holy,
Through thy power every heart now inviting,
With thy magic each true soul delighting;
Blessed bond twixt the high and the lowly.
Thy language is known to each nation;
Through thee, the vast hymn of creation,
From tongues without number outpouring.
O Music! Happy blending of voices and hearts,
Of voices and hearts in sweet lays,
In this union to God's holy praise,
Ever thus your pure influence lending.
Jehovah! Thou sovereign of nations,
Sweet Peace to our land Thou hast granted;
Be Thy praises eternally chanted
In music forevermore.
Jehovah! Thou sovereign of nations,
Sweet Peace to our land Thou hast granted;
Be Thy praises eternally chanted
In music forevermore, aye, forevermore. Amen!

Invocation by the Grand Chaplain.Rev. Bro. J. W. VENABLE
Odd Fellowship a Success.....J. D. CLEAVER

Handel and Haydn Society.

Air—Coronation.

All hail the power of Friendship's name!
Let every brother hail!
Till Friendship's power and Friendship's fame,
Shall 'round the earth prevail.

All hail the power of Love, divine!
Our second, sweetest link!
Round every heart her tendrils twine,
And at her fountains drink.

All hail the power of regal Truth!
Hail her! with voice and deed;
Hail her! strong men, and sturdy youth,
A friend in every need.

All hail! our glorious trinity!
Our battle-cry and creed;
Our potent three in unity!
They must, and will succeed.

Yes, hail! and work; yes, fight and pray;
 Our toils shall not be vain:
 E'en now we hail the dawning day,
 When "peace on earth" shall reign.

When human wrong, and human woe,
 Shall not one soul assail;
 But up and down the earth shall go
 One grand, fraternal hail!

When man shall know his brother man;
 Shall trust, and love, and know:
 And God's own rainbow promise span
 The cloud of mortal woe.

Then hail our Order! far and near,
 God speed her glorious plan!
 She'll belt the world in her career,
 Then hail her! every man!

Orations from Four Different Points.....

By WILLIAM ELLISON, Past Grand Sire, of Massachusetts,
Representing the East.

WILMOT G. DE SAUSSURE, Past Grand Sire, of South Carolina.
Representing the South.

NATHAN PORTER, Grand Representative, of California,
Representing the West.

JOHN A. JACKSON, Past Grand Representative, of Minnesota,
Representing the North.

Whittier's Centennial Hymn.....Pain
 Handel and Haydn Society.

Our Fathers' God! from out whose hand
 The centuries fall like grains of sand,
 We meet to-day, united, free,
 And loyal to our land and Thee;
 To thank Thee for the era done,
 And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
 The fathers spake that word of Thine,
 Whose echo is the glad refrain
 Of sundered bolt and falling chain,
 To grace our festal time, from all
 The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
 The Old World, thronging all its streets;
 Unveiling all the triumphs won
 By art or toil beneath the sun;
 And unto common good ordain
 This rivalry of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
 The war flags of a gathered world,
 Beneath our western skies fulfil
 The Orient's mission of good-will,
 And, freighted with love's golden fleece,
 Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
 For beauty made the bride of use,
 We thank Thee, while withal we crave
 The austere virtues strong to save,
 The honor proof to place or gold,
 The manhood never bought nor sold!

Oh, make Thou us, through centuries long,
 In peace secure, and justice strong;
 Around our gift of freedom draw
 The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
 And cast in some diviner mould,
 Let the new cycle shame the old,

Upon the conclusion of the Hymn, the four Orators, with their respective escorts, will advance to the central stand, and, upon reaching the elevated pavilion, they will take each other by the hand as a visible type of Brotherhood and Fraternity.

The Bands will unite in playing "Hail, Columbia!"

Doxology.....Old Hundred
 Handel and Haydn Society.

Benediction.....By the Grand Chaplain

CEREMONIES IN THE PARK.

ADDRESSES BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR SECTIONS,
 EAST, SOUTH, WEST AND NORTH.

The programme of the day's celebration had been so arranged that simultaneously, and as typical of the union of the Order, the large assemblage was addressed by representatives of the four sections. A pyramidal platform, with tiers of seats, had been erected on the plateau immediately in front of the eastern approach to the Main Exhibition Building, while at equal distances, and in the direction which their names indicate, were stands representing the four sections of the country. These were draped with bunting and shields bearing the coats-of-arms of each of the six States more nearly representing that locality.

To make the simile more complete, the central pavilion was decked with the armorial devices of New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia, so that the thirty-eight States were all represented. The location of the exercises was a happy idea, since it afforded an opportunity for thousands to witness the closing exercises of the day. At one time the spectacle presented, as the Divisions marched to the different stands amidst the assembled thousands, was of the most imposing character.

After the procession had arrived, which, however, was not until late in the afternoon, the exercises were opened with instrumental music by Carl Sentz's Orchestra, and the programme for the exercises of the day was carried out.

At the time fixed upon, orations were delivered from four different points, by WILLIAM ELLISON, Past Grand Sire, of Massachusetts, representing the East; WILMOT G. DE SAUSSURE, Past Grand Sire, of South Carolina, representing the South; NATHAN PORTER, Grand Representative, of California, representing the West; and JOHN A. JACKSON, Past Grand Representative, of Minnesota, representing the North.

P. G. S. ELLISON'S ADDRESS.

WILLIAM ELLISON, Past Grand Sire, of Massachusetts, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN:—In responding for the East, not that part of it, sir, from which the wise men came, for I never found a residence in that locality, but for the eastern portion of the jurisdiction of American Odd Fellowship, I think that I can say that we have endeavored to study the ever-living principles of our institution, so that they might be applied to every condition of life.

To the statesman, to imbue him with a love of country, a love of justice and humanity.

To the politician, that whisky rings and government peculations will never reveal to him the shining plains and flowery meadows of a celestial world.

To the reverend clergy, that they may not preach the Christianity of the Church, but the law of love, of brotherly kindness: that they may point us weak and frail mortals, as of old the sages of the East were directed, to the unerring star which, through the travail of earth and the clouds of heaven, led them at last to the promised land. To the man of the world, that he may practice as well as preach the precepts of the golden rule of doing unto others that which he would they should do unto him.

To the Odd Fellow, that he may not lay aside the noble principles of the institution when he leaves the Lodge room, to be resumed again at the next stated meeting; that is the dead form of Odd Fellowship, its living principle goes with him into the counting house and the workshop, upon the busy mart of trade, upon the exchange where merchants most do congregate, that he should scatter the good seed by the wayside in his daily pilgrimage through life, believing in the Divine assurance that it will return to him a hundred fold.

The almost miraculous growth of our institution, brethren, has been without a parallel in the history of philanthropic associations. The pageant of to-day, with its serried ranks, its jewelled regalia and waving banners, presents a spectacle that the eye loves to rest upon, because it is emblematic of peace on earth and good will to man. Odd Fellowship, in this Centennial year, is a mighty power in our land. Not a political, polemical or sectarian power, because it numbers in its ranks men of all parties in politics, of all creeds in religion, and of almost every diversity of human

opinion; but a power vast, mighty, efficient for the relief of human suffering, and for the amelioration and improvement of man's social and moral condition. And with this power, brethren, we are rearing a noble edifice.

Upon the pillars which sustain it, let there be inscribed those talismanic words, "Friendship, Love and Truth." And on the rainbow of hope which encircles it, let there be found, in letters of living light, "Union," which shall be the crowning beauty and safeguard of the whole. But, brethren, not to us alone is the continued prosperity of our institution of vital importance. The community at large, society, the world, are as deeply interested in its progressive development as are any of its members.

Look abroad upon the present state of society, and observe what evils obtain. Examine the principles of trade that are recognized and acted upon. They compel man to regard his fellow as his legitimate prey, and captive to the hallucination of the age, the desire to possess great wealth absorbs his very soul. The best qualities in his nature are set at naught, and the immortal spirit—the god-like in him—is dragged down from its lofty summit to be degraded, and at last smothered in the very shambles of life. Scenes of suffering affect him not. He lives for himself. He builds a wall about him, and from the castle of his own heart he is forever watching for enemies. The question is, has our society a tendency to remove any of these evils, and be of essential service to the race? Brethren, you know and feel its utility. You know that it confers no respectability upon wealth for itself alone, but places highest in its estimation correct conduct and moral excellence.

You know it encourages true charity, love and harmony. You know it asks no questions as to man's religious faith or political principles, but rests satisfied, just at the point where it ought to rest, when it becomes manifest that he is an upright man, a man of integrity, a true man, fearing God and loving the things He has made. You know that its plain, direct tendency is to soften down the asperities of life, subdue party spirit, and by the sweet and powerful attraction of Love, Friendship and Truth, to bind in one harmonious brotherhood men of all classes and all opinions.

If Friendship, Love and Truth, such as I have described, are the foundation stones of the Temple of Odd Fellowship, what must the superstructure be? But, alas! such are the imperfections of our nature that no human institution has all the attributes of perfectability. The flower is not perfect; it needs the dew, and the rain, and the sunshine to bring it to perfection. Odd Fellowship is not perfect; it requires of its votaries an abnegation of self and a strict compliance with the requirements of its ritual.

Only let us live out the noble teachings of our association in the daily beauty of our lives, and the brotherhood from the North and the South, the East and the West, will be furnished with additional motives for persevering in those works of Friendship and Love, which will ever be the shibboleth of the institution.

ADDRESS BY P. G. S. DE SAUSSURE.

The address of WILMOT G. DE SAUSSURE, Past Grand Sire, of South Carolina, representing the South, was quite lengthy. After alluding to the occasion which called the people of the United States to the cradle of American birth, the speaker said:—

We are here to evince that, although a secret society, there is nothing amongst us which militates against or is in opposition to any part of the American Constitution. We are here as an organization fostered by and prospering under the liberal principles of its great charter, to show what benefits have arisen not only to us, but to mankind at large, from the toleration which it inculcates. We are here as a component part of its citizen-

ship to do reverence to, and express our hearty concurrence in, and cordial support of, the comprehensive Bill of Rights which the Declaration of Independence proclaimed as an inheritance belonging to all the human family.

Vast as is the territory of the United States, yet, in all parts of it are to be found Lodges, and its borders do not circumscribe the limits of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Men of all ranks, classes, and conditions of life compose its membership. Distant lands and isles of the sea give it habitation: the East and the West, the North and the South, are its home.

No sectionalism of any kind is permitted to enter within its precincts; religious controversy is not allowed to jar its harmony; political excitements do not disturb its relations; war does not sever its brotherly connections. Strong in its desire to make man the brother of man, those things which usually rend asunder other bonds but draw its bonds the closer, and the greater the blackness of the night, the more luminously shine forth its doctrines of catholic charity.

This Order, together with kindred noble confraternities, was among the earliest influences which, upon the termination of the late war in the United States, were brought to the healing of the wounds produced and the re-uniting of the separated sections into a common country. The ties which had been created by Odd Fellowship and Masonry, were quickly re-connected, the tender memories of loving services by word and deed, rendered on each side during that struggle caused a rally around the standard of brotherhood, and in full, frank and perfect equality the Odd Fellows and Masons of the North and the South, the East and the West, re-met and resumed a common march in the cause of humanity.

As citizens of the United States we would be ungrateful to these organizations did we not acknowledge the important services they have thus rendered, and we should be utterly forgetful of the profound veneration which we owe to the patriots of the Revolution, did we not realize that the principles of liberty, equality and toleration which they warred for and established, have given to these bodies in the United States a stability and prosperity which make them almost integral parts of the civilization which has grown up under its fostering care.

LOSSING, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," writing as of the date of June 7, 1776, says:—"We have seen that Virginia instructed her representatives in Congress to propose independence, and she had a delegate equal to the task. In the midst of the doubt and dread and hesitation which for twenty-one days had brooded over the National Assembly, RICHARD HENRY LEE arose, and with his clear musical voice, read aloud the resolution, 'That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that all political connection between us and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved.' JOHN ADAMS immediately seconded the resolution."

The language above quoted shows that the first distinct proposition in the Congress of the assembled colonies was made by a Southern man, to be immediately adopted and indorsed by a Northern man. In that century ago, when our forefathers were contending for "certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers to such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," the country knew no North or South, nor East or West. The signature of every delegate present in Congress, from every colony, was signed to that declaration in testimony of their concurrence in its doctrines, and as pledges of their determination to uphold and support its principles at every hazard of life and property. The declaration so made was caught up all over the country, and adopted as the will of its people amidst universal plaudits and acclamations.

A century has passed since that declaration was made; the thirteen colonies have swelled to thirty-nine commonwealths; vast accessions of

territory have been acquired; the wilderness of the West has become a teeming field of industry, production and prosperity; a continent has been spanned; commercial difficulties have been experienced, but the growing wealth of the new country scarce realized it more than as a passing shadow; foreign wars have been waged, yet they left no scar, the triumphs of peace soon hid their traces, save the consciousness to other nations of the growing strength of the American people. But another and a graver trial came; that trial also has been passed and gone. And now again, here in this city, is a union of the States, not by selected delegates, but by the people themselves. In the former the colonies met as equals, and I am greatly mistaken in the voice now going through the land, if it does not demand the present shall bury the past. With the conscientious convictions of the South, it would be utterly impossible to expect of it to say that it repents of that war. To do so would be to brand itself as recreant to the principles derived from the patriots of the Revolution; it would be beneath the contempt of the other sections of the country should it prove so false to the memories of its sons who fell in the defense of such convictions of that great Bill of Rights.

Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the correctness of the judgment which led to that contest, I have so abiding confidence in the instinct of the American people, that I feel sure the people of the North would have felt shame if the people of the South had quailed in submitting such differences to the arbitrament of battle from fear of any consequences which were to result. It has passed and gone; the South is striving to carry out the new condition of things, and in union with her sisters of the North, to insure that liberty pealed forth by the bell at Independence Hall one hundred years ago. If we stand upon the wise, good and sure foundation which Washington and his compatriots laid, the United States need fear no foe from without or within, and its flag will peacefully wave over the home which a wise government will have made free, and over a people who have shown themselves brave.

My brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, this is for us no ordinary meeting. Standing at the threshold of a new century of American existence, and upon soil made holy by the pledges of noble, patriotic, wise men in the cause of political liberty, political equality and political toleration, we may well pause and consider our own particular duty as an Order. When voluntarily we sought admission into its membership, each of us entered into pledges of a solemn character to each other, to the Order at large, to the cause of catholic charity.

A reunion this day of many who formerly took an active part in the administration of the affairs, with those who are now conducting its management—the linking together of the present and the past—possesses for us the significance which the Centennial year does for the American people. We are unitedly renewing our vows of allegiance and fealty to a great brotherhood of humanity. At such times may we not appropriately adopt as our watchword:—"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. Let all your things be done with charity."

ADDRESS BY G. R. NATHAN PORTER.

NATHAN PORTER, Grand Representative, of California, representing the West, then delivered an address, of which the following is a full abstract:

On this Centennial occasion I am expected to speak for one of the four quarters of the nation; and our nation of Odd Fellowship embraces as well the Canadian dominion, the lower British Provinces, and the Sandwich Islands, as the United States. I speak for the West. Although from a Western point of view the eye of retrospection does not penetrate far into the past century, for that period had nearly elapsed before the present West was generally known; it is, however, a remarkable coincidence that the discoverers just one hundred years ago commenced the first settlement at San Francisco.

In 1776, the Franciscan Friars in their efforts to spread the Gospel, and in their travels northward from Lower California, discovered the present site of San Francisco, and in this very month of that year performed the first labor of establishing a mission near its shore. Yes, just a century ago to-day, these priests were gathering together the native Indians at that place to constitute a part of that early mission.

Thus at Philadelphia and at San Francisco, those remote parts of the continent, the Almighty was directing the wonderful events which the prescience of no mortal could predict, but which were finally to work together for the union and consolidation of a great nation. But a large portion of the century had glided into the irrevocable past, while yet those which are now the Middle States, were not only those of the West but of the Far West, so rapidly westward does the "course of empire take its way."

Where are now found the mines of Utah, and Nevada, and California; where the spirits of the Yosemite hold converse with the clouds, and her icy waters from the upper depths leap thousands of feet into the summer vale below; where the Sacramento and the San Joaquin glide gracefully westward to the Golden Gate; where the lazy billows of the Pacific slowly wash the shining shores of California; and where in swelling volume forever "rolls the distant Oregon," there, so far as the quickening music of civilization was concerned, a century ago reigned primeval silence. The beasts of every field were wild, and the wild animals in human form knew no life but that of the savage. The trees in our western forests a century ago, not yet old, were waving in their graceful verdure, before the Eastern Star, motionless, gleamed over Bethlehem. The golden pellets whose presence made the mountain gulches old nature's bankers, had been dropping from their beds of quartz through countless ages; and the hoary rocks had since the world began, been crumbling to the finest dust, preparing a soil for the productions required by the human race, as rich as shear did ever cleave, all designed for the uses of civilized man, and all to be discovered or developed in our day and generation. And without civilization what were all these? With that blessing, and with these, what may we not achieve? what not become?

A hundred years have passed since our ancestors proclaimed the sovereignty of man, and established a government upon its immutable theory. Their sterling virtues, their patriotic zeal and indomitable courage insured that government to the next generation which passed it down to us. Thus far our national prosperity has rested upon that safest, surest of all foundations—the virtue of the people. But what will insure its perpetuity? The same personal elements in the citizens which inspired the men of the revolution. And here is an association, American Odd Fellowship, now only in its infancy, already composed of half a million of the best men in the land, in whose hands are nearly one-twelfth of the nation's votes, whose aim and purpose is to practice and to teach the *Golden Rule*.

No man can be a good Odd Fellow who is not a good citizen; as our teachings inculcate, and our laws demand the possession of the qualities of good citizens and honest men. In the older states, the homes of integrity, good citizenship seems assured, but in the great west the first human elements are so mixed that it is sometimes difficult to predict whether the good or the bad will predominate. Our experience for the last quarter of a century has taught us that among the mass of men thrown together in the new settlements of the west, here and there will appear one who has graduated from some Odd Fellows' Lodge. And these scattered members in a short space of time are sure to find one another, generally by the good deeds which characterize their daily lives; and immediately a nucleus is formed, around which the better classes congregate, and so good society gets its start. Thus our association has become a common hope and blessing in the land. There is no city, there is scarcely a town or large village in the whole west, whether in state or territory where an Odd Fellows' Lodge does not exist. And there is no Lodge of Odd Fellows in the whole west that is not by its moral influence, and the examples of its members, a conservator of the peace, and an earnest of future good society. And this is a national blessing, and to-day I am free to say, after mature reflection, that in my opinion our organization is doing more essential service to the nations in which it is established than to its individual members.

Let us contemplate Odd Fellowship from a national point of view. It is not only performing an important service in moulding aright the character of the citizen, but by financially saving this nation, from year to year, from what would be a large amount of public expense. Not one of the half a million of its members, nor one of the two or three millions dependent on them can necessarily become an object of public charity. Our members pay their just proportion of taxes, but relieve the public from a considerable portion of its ordinary burden. No good Odd Fellow can become a pauper or a criminal, and the community in which he lives pays no money for his charitable support, or his criminal prosecution.

As Odd Fellows we are not politicians—while we acknowledge allegiance to our several governments and obedience to their laws the subject of politics is never mentioned in our Lodge rooms. Our members are distributed throughout the states and territories of the Union and the neighboring dominion, and the proportion is nearly equal. Yet, we recognize no sectional distinction, but everywhere we are a single institution—a band of brothers. The congress of Odd Fellows, which meets annually, is composed of representatives from every portion of the continent and from beyond the seas; but its members can only know from personal acquaintance, or outside of the halls of our legislation, whether their colleagues are from one section or another, nor what are their political proclivities, and members from different jurisdictions commingle in friendly and fraternal spirit, as though the world without had suspended all anger, all differences.

There has been a Northern political party and a Southern political party; there has been a social society South and a social society North; there has been a Northern commercial interest and a Southern commercial interest; and finally, there has been a Northern and Southern Church, but, thank God, there are not and never have been any Northern and Southern Odd Fellows. We are national, our principles universal.

It were better for the country if our principles were the rules of action in the National Capital, at the hustings, and in the transactions of all the business of life. The future freedom of the country depends, not so much upon our forms of government, as upon the observance of these principles by the people. When we look back into the past century we see indeed much of which we may be boastful. We behold little but the happy results of success and prosperity. What may await us in the future no one can prophesy, but our Order though without such original design and seemingly unconscious of its power, will do its part to inspire the people of the country with the spirit and principles fit for the enjoyment of an honest and enlightened government.

In our time we have had national warnings which have not passed unheeded, and which must not be improperly regarded. We have beheld arise in our political firmament a dark and portentous cloud, at whose mutterings the nation trembled, as did the natives in her primeval forests at the voice of the Great Spirit speaking in the air. And this cloud, which seemed to spread from South to North, hanging before us like a pall, shutting out the future, and whose approach was seen with fear and trembling, who could penetrate? To some it was but the fleecy mist, which had arisen like fog upon the ocean; to others, it came fraught with the fiery shafts of death bidding us prepare for our destruction. To the eyes of some, its red crests were but tinged with rays of the bright sun which was to dissipate it; to others, they were heaving, swelling veins of blood which were to burst in their great fullness and deluge the land with gore. The nation listened to catch the first mutterings of its thunder, when lo! upon the still air, from the depths of its dark bosom was heard the accents, "National disunion." But this cloud which seemed so fraught with destruction to our national prosperity has been borne away upon the wings of national patriotism, and let us hope never to reappear.

I have made use of this illustration the better to express my thought of the dangers which lie in the pathway of a nation such as ours, and which can alone be avoided by the virtue of the people. And every association like ours becomes a means of implanting in the hearts and minds of the race those virtues by which they can alone overcome the dangers and avoid the snares which beset and surround them.

No nation or age has witnessed more important and varied events than our own. The past few years have presented changes, political, civil and territorial, which have made us almost another people. Who dreamed a century ago, not only that the nation would survive a hundred years, but that at the end thereof it would embrace territory on the distant Pacific, and that passengers in the space of less than four days would be transported from ocean to ocean, and through a country all our own? And who can predict what extent of territory may be embraced within the confines of our national jurisdiction at the close of the century over the threshold of which we are now passing?

The enthusiastic American, standing on a lofty summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and gazing towards the Orient, beholds the great valleys and plains which intervene between his mountain stand and the States of the Atlantic becoming filled with emigrants from the already too thickly settled seaboard, and he knows the day is not far distant when there will be no more vacant territory in that direction, but when all will be divided and subdivided, and in each subdivision exists a separate State Government, and each State another link in the lengthened chain of our cherished confederation.

From that contemplation, turning southward he sees stretched out in the distance more than a hundred degrees of latitude, north and south, and every degree of climate, from the mild and equable temperature of California to that of the sweltering tropics, and the bleak frigid regions of the south. He sees inhabiting these vast territories of Central and South America, numbers of barbarian tribes, who are sometime to be translated into the realms of civilization, and greater numbers of ever-restless, revolting and dissatisfied semi-barbarians, whose situation and condition, mental, physical and geographical, constantly invite invasion and conquest. And still other numbers, civilized and reformed, who ardently desire the arrival of that day which shall give them political deliverance and the enjoyments and blessings of a civilized country, and an enlightened and well-regulated government. Turning his back upon this southern view he meets the cool breezes from the mountains of British and Russian America in the north. He realizes that the possessions once belonging to the Empire of Russia are already added to our own, and doubts not that the day will come when the British subjects in the Dominion of Canada will be contented citizens of the United States; that the territory of Great Britain will also be added, and that our right to all will also be undisputed and undoubted. Standing there and viewing the whole continent, understanding its position in the world, and inspired by a happy retrospection, he sees no reason why the axis of our liberty should not spread over all, bounded only and on all sides by the waters of the great deep; nor why from every fort and prominence on the whole eastern Pacific and the whole western Atlantic coast, and upon every accessible mountain peak, from the frozen ocean of the north to Cape Horn, the Flag of our Union should not float free and triumphant, and her sons find shelter and a home.

Whether such results attend our national enterprise or not, our future prosperity, nay, our national existence, can only be continued through the virtue of the people. But our government will be forever safe, provided the people shall retain the ability religiously to govern each himself upon the principles inculcated by Odd Fellowship. With the nation, or what is the same thing, the individuals of the nation, standing upon such principles, there will be no fear for the character of the government or prosperity of its people; for "if we to ourselves are true, it follows, as the night the day, we cannot then be false to any man." It is in ourselves that the present rests, and the future has its hopes.

Let us then, as we love goodness, virtue, our country and ourselves, and as we desire happiness for our posterity, let us cherish this, our noble institution, and in our daily walk show our appreciation of its usefulness, and hand it down to posterity, if possible, more pure and unsullied than we received it. Let us imitate the labors and sterling virtues of the fathers of our Order, dead and living, who made it what we found it.

We have left to us but few of the founders of our Order in America on whom to rely for that wisdom which is the offspring of age and experience.

Of the charter members of the first Lodge not one remains. Some of them were spared to rejoice in their green old age in the wonderful expansion of the institution, the corner-stone of which their hands had laid. But all have been borne to their silent resting-place by a grateful and sorrowing brotherhood. Over their graves the prayers of the mourners have been said, and their trembling voices have chanted their heartfelt requiem.

Year by year the works of these departed shine brighter, and through coming centuries will be felt the happy effects of their wisdom and their worth. Our country has felt the impress of their works, let us follow their example; and as patriots and philosophers deserve the plaudits of future generations, and leave to our posterity a country made better by our existence, forgetful of past mistortunes, void of jealousy and sectional strife, whose every child to the latest time may heartily join in this our present prayer:

Great God, we thank Thee for this home,
This bounteous birthland of the free,
Where wanderers from afar may come
And breathe the air of liberty.
Still may her flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvest wave, her cities rise,
And yet till Time shall fold his wing
Remain earth's loveliest paradise.

P. G. R. JOHN A. JACKSON'S ADDRESS.

JOHN A. JACKSON, Past Grand Representative, of Minnesota, representing the North, spoke as follows:

From the West, from the East, from the South—yea, from the North we come, brethren, all fraternally united as one man.

Our mission is not one of ambition; we are not here to inaugurate a new enterprise, or to seek for gain or wealth. Ours is the mission of Friendship and Love, a pilgrimage born of the heart, that we may here present our united offerings of gladness to-day as Odd Fellows to the brotherhood of Philadelphia upon this great occasion, this grand Centennial year. Politically, we know not West, East South or North.

As Odd Fellows, we love, we reverence our country, holding most sacred the spot we call home. Yet we rejoice with the West, who exults over her mines of silver and gold, over her mountains of iron, over shores dotted with the richly-laden vessels of the East. Lo! the West sits beautiful in her strength, one of Liberty's fairest daughters. And the East. What of her manufactories, her commerce and her wealth? All nations of the earth pay homage to these and to her greatness, while to-day a whole world delighteth to honor Philadelphia. One hundred years ago her bells struck aloud their freedom notes, and catching the refrain they are ringing still more loudly a joyous welcome! Welcome! Welcome all, to our land of prosperity and independence. Centennialism and Philadelphia have forever passed into history as one.

The sunny troubled South. Forget her? No! With her snowy fields of cotton, her gracefully waving corn, her earth crowned, fadeless flowers! We linger here with the tenderest fraternal memories. Genial, hospitable and kind. If war has stayed her progress, may peace hasten it again. And if the shadows of the past too often cloud the golden horizon of the present, may we freely open unto her every avenue of trust and honor, for we are brethren, offspring of one mother, liberty and love.

Our home is in the North. We love its babbling brooks, the sparkling lakes, the vast prairies extending over hundreds of miles, bright with their boundless fields of golden grain. The bracing atmosphere makes healthy and joyous our children, ruddy and noble our wives and daughters. Our sons have stout arms and hearts that are strong when suffering humanity needs care or sympathy.

It has been jocosely remarked that Minnesota has about four months in

the year when the sleighing is poor. True, and 'tis then we make ready for the merry winter days, anticipating, too, the necessities of the East by raising for her four million barrels of flour annually, while for ourselves filling cellars, barns and granaries with the fruits of our generous soil.

Brothers! the car of progress is moving through our land, laden with love. Sit not idly by until the Master cometh, but sow broadcast o'er the earth those seeds which, springing up into life, will blossom not only here, but, culled by a Divine hand, will bloom forever in the great hereafter.

Is the task too great?

Go with me to that little gathering at the Seven Stars on Second street, in Baltimore.

There we see, quietly seated around a little table in a back room, WILDEY, WELSH, DUNCAN, CHEATHEM and RUSHWORTH; though but five in number, and with limited means, possessing all the will-power of a hundred men, with souls trusting in love, deeming not the weight too great a burden. Did they succeed? Look upon the brotherhood composing this vast multitude, and yet this but a tithe of the strength of our beloved Order.

WILDEY saw before him the material which others had long neglected. Well did he know that to overcome obstacles was the only path to success. He knew that with the bricks and mortar with which others were content to build huts, he could build a palace, and toiling fearlessly on he made of every obstacle a stepping stone to success, and measuring inch by inch the gulf to be crossed, by almost superhuman strength he reared a temple at whose shrine we come to-day to worship.

Well do we remember the institution of Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100, in this city. It was thought at that time that we had attained the very acme of numerical prosperity. But still the work went on, petitions for charters continued to flow into the Grand Lodge, applications from strangers seeking admission were received, until in this State alone, the Lodges number nine hundred, with a membership of 100,000. A grand army, whose banners bear the inscription, "Peace on earth, good will to man."

The acorn planted in our sister city sprang timely up into the grand, majestic oak. Its roots firm in truth, its trunk strong in love. Its branches widespread and ever green. Faith, Hope and Charity resting on every bough. The sufferer lies with grateful quietude beneath its kindly shades. The widow and the orphan finding solace and comfort there, battle no more with life's adverse storms, but with tearful eyes and thankful hearts, bless the hands that nurture and cherish the noble tree which so freely cares for the Father's weakest children.

To those unacquainted with the teachings of our Order we will say, our institution is human, while the principles it inculcates are divine. We seek to improve and elevate the character of man, and imbue him with proper conceptions of his capabilities for good. And when this principle has found a lodgment in the heart, he who has accepted it is prepared to act well his part in life's drama. He will never take the sacred name of the Deity upon his lips in any but the most reverential manner, he will not deprive himself of the reason given by God by the frequent use of intoxicating drinks. He will be a kind father, an affectionate husband, a good citizen, a credit to society, an honor to his friends and family.

We welcome to our ranks all good and true men and women, who realize it to be both a duty and a privilege, and who will assist us in our endeavor to fraternize the world.

Brothers, Fathers WILDEY, DUNCAN, WELSH, CHEATHEM and RUSHWORTH have passed away.

Take up the levers of Friendship, Love, Faith, Hope and Charity, bequeathed to you by them, and with Truth for your fulcrum, "fix your standing place and move the world."

"Then let us pray, that come it may,

As come it will for a' that,

* * * * *

That man to man the world o'er,

Shall brothers be and a' that."

When the orators had finished the duties assigned them, they advanced with their escorts to the Main Pavilion, Whittier's Centennial Hymn being sung in the meantime, and upon reaching the elevated pavilion took each other by the hand as a visible type of brotherhood and fraternity. This beautiful scene was signaled by all the bands in attendance joining in the rendition of "Hail Columbia," and then the ceremonies were closed by all present singing the doxology.

There were so many commendable features in the demonstration that it is impossible to do justice to them, or to give the credit to all to whom it rightly belongs. The regulations were generally carried out in the uniformity of dress in each Lodge, and yet there was sufficient variety in the regalia, badges and other insignia to enchain the attention until the last Lodge had passed.

It may here be stated as applicable to all the Patriarchal battalions—and there were many in the column—that their uniform, consisted of purple-plumed black chapeau, black suit, purple and gold baldric and belt, purple and gold gauntlets with black gloves, and gold-mounted sword.

After the Philadelphia battalion, rode the R. Worthy Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and following him came the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of the United States, in open barouches, each decorated on the outside next the front seat and just below the driver's box with the American or other national shield, inscribed with the name of the State or the jurisdiction represented by the occupants of the vehicle. These barouches advanced in pairs to the number of fifty, and were succeeded by another, in which rode the Most Worthy Grand Sire, M. J. DURHAM.

Hoffman's Band appeared next, and then, under a superb banner, the obverse of which was a painting representing "Charity"—a frequent feature of the procession

—came the Encampment Drill Association, of Baltimore, marching in various emblematic figures, the most noticeable of which was the cross—wearing the uniform above described, and presenting an imposing appearance, especially when in front of the Grand Marshal's headquarters, at Broad and Master streets, they gave the marching salute by elevating their swords before the breast at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Their commander was JAMES YOUNG, and they were followed by Company A, Detroit Patriarchs, similarly uniformed, and commanded by J. G. GILCHRIST, and they in turn by similar organizations from Chicago and Meadville.

SECOND DIVISION.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut were represented in this division with their elective Grand Officers of the Grand Encampments and Lodges. The Providence Encampment was preceded by the Hildreth Cornet Band, and followed by Wachusett Encampment, No. 10, of Massachusetts. The marching and movements of the New England Patriarchs elicited considerable applause.

THIRD DIVISION.

All along the New Jersey line waved the sacred banners of Friendship and Charity, with their emblematic paintings, often beautifully executed—Charity being usually represented by the figures of a female and two or more children clinging to her for protection. The marching Lodges were followed by open carriages containing the officers of the Grand Lodge and Encampment of the State, an order observed usually all along the column.

THE FOURTH DIVISION

Was preceded by the Washington Band. Above it, bearing a picture representing Minerva, the Goddess of Wis-

dom, and the inscription "Eureka," floated the banner of the Grand Lodge of California, escorted by members of the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction. This sub-division was succeeded by two others, the first comprising the jurisdiction of Delaware and the Delaware Grand Lodge, with the officers in open barouches. The next sub-division was headed by the District of Columbia Encampments, Lodges and Grand Lodge, accompanied by the celebrated Marine Band, of Washington, who charmed all hearers with their fine instrumentation. The next place in the column was assigned to delegates from the jurisdictions of Illinois and New York. In this division there were five bands altogether, including the Washington and Marine.

THE FIFTH DIVISION,

was accompanied by the Odd Fellows' and Northwestern Bands, and comprised delegations from Bedford, Blair, Lancaster, Montgomery and Northampton counties. In cases where entire Lodges were represented by only a few of their members, it was judiciously directed that they should march together on an alphabetical classification, thus presenting the appearance of a Lodge, and keeping up the uniformity of the line. There were four sub-divisions of this part of the column.

SIXTH DIVISION.

These Lodges, as appears from their names, were chiefly German Lodges. They turned out in strong force, and made an important feature of the procession with their handsome uniforms, emblems, flags and banners.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

This division, with Fame Lodge, No. 778, was preceded, as were others in the line, by a fine pioneer corps of young men, who attracted much attention by their steady and even marching. Caledonia Lodge, No. 700,

parading at the head of an imposing array of members a company of Highlanders belonging to the Lodge, who in their gay tartans, representing the various Scotch clans from which the wearers claimed lineage, created quite a commotion among the crowd along the sidewalks. This first instalment of Caledonians was succeeded by a second, the name of whose Lodge, No. 859, was at once proclaimed by the portrait of Scotland's noble singer, ROBERT BURNS, on their banner.

The remaining grand divisions, composed of Philadelphia Lodges, made a fine display of banners, flags, etc., and the marching was good; want of space, however, prohibits the mention of each division in detail. Apollo Lodge, No. 296, formed a prominent feature in the eleventh division. In the sixteenth division, Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100, with its banners, flags, band, blue silk jewel collar, and its marching, made a demonstration that was highly commended. The parent Lodge of the jurisdiction, Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, commanded general attention; whilst the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with its members uniformly attired, and wearing scarlet silk sashes, is deserving of special mention, as is indeed every Lodge that participated.

But enough has now been given in detail to enable the reader to form a general view of the column, if, in addition to the above, there be summoned up a mental picture of the crowded sidewalks, doors and windows along the route, from which a vast multitude of spectators were looking down upon a dazzling succession of bright banners, flags and baldrics, varied by such occasional features of the parade as the Pioneer and the Highland Corps above referred to.

In relation to the impression produced by the parade, the following extracts from the public journals are presented as being the unbiased testimony of witnesses, who, being disinterested, ought to command entire re-

spect, whilst an account, written by a participator, might be suspected of partiality.

The *Public Ledger*, in its editorial column upon the following morning, spoke as follows :

ODD FELLOWS' DAY.

Out of the many grand and imposing processions we have been favored with in Philadelphia during this festival year, it would be difficult and certainly would be nugracious to select any one of them as the handsomest or best. We shall, therefore, have to put some repressive power on the pen while writing in fresh memory of the impressive and beautiful display of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows yesterday, for it tempts some strong praise. In whatever way public opinion may be divided, with respect to the very handsomest pageant we have had in the Centennial year, there can be no division upon this one point, that the Odd Fellows' procession must be placed in the front rank among the foremost, when honors are to be awarded. It was a grand demonstration, and yet it was not fully up to what that popular Order can do, for there must have been many thousands here at home who were not in line.

One of the fine effects of the day was presented during the countermarch on Broad street, and especially on North Broad street, where the column was free from the disturbing effects of the wretched Public Buildings obstruction. The scene there was exceedingly brilliant. But the finest effect of all to a spectator was presented during the march through the Park. From the slopes near Sweetbriar, across to the opposite knolls of Eggleston field and Lansdowne, there were many winding vistas, along and through which the marching column, with its rich regalia and banners, flags and guidons, made most beautiful pictures. Some of these were noticed by the men in line, and as they opened up to their vision, they instinctively halted to get a better view. They have seldom, if ever, seen a more beautiful sight than that shown by their own procession winding around and over the picturesque bits of landscape, with the grand old trees and the grassy knolls for background.

And now, as to the personnel of the procession. It was made up of the kind of men who are the strength of this country, and who make the real strength of all nations, though some fail to understand it. Its ranks probably represented every useful calling in the United States, and certainly well represented that portion of our population who strive to discharge the first duties of brotherhood. The Lodges, Encampments, battalions of patriarchs and delegations of Grand Officers represented half a million of the brethren, of whom there are nearly a hundred thousand in Pennsylvania. They represent millions of dollars expended in good works every year—some in charity—but the most of it in that which is better than charity—mutual aid to brethren under temporary disabilities of illness, and in relief to the families of others taken away by death. But this fraternal aid and co-operation is not to be measured by dollars or by any formula of figures. It is the sort of aid that brings with it not only sympathy and solace, but sure reliance, in the trying hours of distress, and who can fail to understand what a consolation that is at such a time? The good thus done by this and kindred Orders for mutual relief is simply incalculable.

The report in the local column of the same paper, contained the following :

THE ODD FELLOWS' CENTENNIAL DEMONSTRATION.

An Immense Procession and a Monster Gathering in the Park.

The city had its holiday coat of bunting on yesterday, and the scenes on the streets were very similar to those of "Opening Day." The grand

demonstration by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in honor of the Centennial of American Independence, for which preparations have been actively making for months past, came off yesterday, and was a magnificent success. The weather could not have been more favorable. The bright, cheerful rays of the sun were delightfully tempered by a fresh autumn breeze, and the heavy rain of Sunday had left the streets clean, and to a great degree free from dust, so that marching was not nearly so laborious as it has been on the occasion of other street displays this year.

Bright and early the Lodges were astir, and by nine o'clock the streets were everywhere vocal with the music of the brass bands, and bright with the flags and banners of the various Encampments and Lodges on their way to the place of formation. About 10 o'clock a very large party, consisting of all the New Jersey Lodges, came over from Camden in a body, and from their numbers and appearance, a stranger not accustomed to the immense demonstrations of the Centennial year, might have been justified in mistaking them for the main body.

The scene on Broad street was brilliant and inspiring. On either side of the way the sidewalks, steps, windows, balconies and every possible point from which a view of the street could be obtained, was crowded long before the time announced for the procession to start. The police arrangements seemed to be all that could be desired, and were under the personal supervision of the Chief, who was mounted, and who rode along the line from point to point, directing the operations of the force. The street was kept free from carts and wagons, and spectators were required to keep back to the curb on either side. A view for several squares along the street after the procession had started, was very beautiful. The rich and elegant uniforms of the members of the various Encampments, the nodding plumes and waving banners, the varied and many colored uniforms of the musicians, the constant motion and the unceasing discord caused by scores of brass bands all playing at once, and no two playing in the same time or tune, all went to make up a scene of excitement and beauty rarely equaled even in this year of great accomplishments.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows made a demonstration of *strength* yesterday that cannot fail to be a benefit to its organization. It showed its power and its eminent respectability, and proved that it is capable of great accomplishments. Only fifty-seven years ago the first Lodge (Washington, No. 1.) was organized by THOMAS WILDEY and others, in Baltimore. The Order now contains nearly half a million members in the United States and Canada, also and extends to the Continent of Australia, the Empire of Germany, Chile and Peru. All these men are banded together for the cultivation of the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth, for the relief of each other in sickness and want, and for the care of widows and orphans of deceased members. With such objects, with harmony in its councils, and with such a membership as was represented in the great pageant of yesterday, the Order must continue to advance.

The following extracts from the report of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* is strongly confirmatory of the *Public Ledger's* account :

Another day of Centennial excitement has become historical. While its sun was high, the city broke out into flags and festivity. With a change only of name its chosen motto seemed to be "Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave," and when the banners of the Order waved in response, the second line of the couplet might have been completed with its second line, "And charge with all thy chivalry."

A finer looking body of men never marched through the streets of Philadelphia than those whose Grand Lodge is now in session in this city, and who themselves represented an Order that, since its foundation, has saved from want 97,077 widowed families, besides helping 729,189 members at an outlay which is computed not by thousands or tens of thousands, but by millions of dollars. Lest this should seem incredible, it may be mentioned, incidentally, that the amount paid for relief last year in this State alone

was \$385,548.30; and that relief, be it observed, is not given as charity, but yielded as a right according to the principles of the Order.

Odd Fellows' parades have always been popular in Philadelphia, and yesterday the entire population turned out *en masse* to do honor to the procession. In return the display was so arranged, as will be seen further, that it afforded the greatest amount of entertainment at the least possible inconvenience to the population. Not only the streets through which the pageant was to pass, but the city at large, was gay with its Centennial banners, and every avenue leading to the line of the route had its crowds hurrying eagerly to behold the spectacle, while the street cars running to the Park, where the exercises were to take place, had only standing room after the first few squares of their trip, and very little of that.

Perhaps the procession itself may be said to have been at its best after it had left Broad street, which was lined with the multitude on both sides, from pavement to roofs, had passed by the elegant mansions on west Green street, from the doors and windows of which opulence serenely overlooked the crowd, and had marched fairly within the limits of the Park.

From many points along the rural portion of its route, where it was free from interruptions, the view of the advancing column was simply superb. From the terraces round the basin; from the commanding slope where the fireworks are commonly exhibited; from the verge of Lemon Hill, and from points commanding the Girard Avenue bridge, the long winding line could be seen comprehensively on either hand as far as the eye could reach, while the notes of the bands came blended by the distance not inharmoniously to the ear.

At the Park the exercises were, as will be seen on perusal of the account, of a highly interesting character, and altogether the day was one of those of which the children of this Centennial will say to their grandchildren then growing up for the next, "I recollect it well. I was very young then, but they took me to see that procession, and it has never faded from my memory."

The *Sunday Dispatch*, in its next issue, remarked:

There have been many street pageants in Philadelphia this year, but none of them all was as imposing and as beautiful as the procession of the Odd Fellows on Wednesday last. The line of march was judiciously planned, and is worthy of imitation by those having the direction of parades. On Broad street the moving of the great body of men, all arrayed in glittering regalia, was at once impressive and pleasing; while those who had the good fortune to witness the long, gleaming line winding over the grassy slopes and under the umbrageous trees of the Park, beheld a scene of beauty seldom to be witnessed. Judging from the thousands of men who participated in the parade, the Order of Odd Fellows is composed of the bone and sinew of the land—the true strength of all nations. In every way is their organization a worthy one, having for its object the practice of true benevolence. Not only does the Order aid its members when help is needed most, but its rules enforce economy and frugality, foster a wise foresight, and check that reckless improvidence which invariably ends in abject poverty. "Friendship, Love and Truth" is the motto of the Order, and surely no more humane and honorable legend ever was devised. All good men must rejoice that so many, many thousands of our worthiest citizens are enrolled under the banners of an army that has naught but good-will and charity for its objects.

As to the number that participated in the procession, the Press reporters counted 17,568 men in the line, with 92 brass bands and 9 flute and drum corps. The number of Odd Fellows who lined the sidewalks exceeded computation.

REUNION.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

Proceedings had Thursday evening, October 27, 1876.

In the absence of W. R. SMITH, P. G. R., Deputy Grand Sire JOHN W. STOKES was called to the chair, JOHN W. MCQUIDDY, Secretary.

Present a large number of Past Grand Representatives.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved.

W. H. BARNES, P. G. R., on behalf of the committee appointed for the purpose, submitted the following plan for a permanent organization :

“This organization shall be known as the Past Grand Representatives’ and Past Grand Officers’ Union, I. O. O. F.

“All persons shall be members who have served one or more years as Representatives to, or officers in the G. L. of U. S., and are in good standing in subordinate Lodges of the Order. A forfeiture of membership in a subordinate Lodge shall forfeit membership in this Union.

“The objects of the Union shall be the cultivation and perpetuity of a sincere and kindly interest among its members, and the holding of meetings, from time to time, for fraternal greeting, and the interchange of thought, at which meetings such exercises shall take place as may be determined by its officers.

“Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President and Secretary, who shall perform the duties usually required of such officers, and who shall constitute a board for the transaction of business.

“The annual meeting shall be held at the place and during the week in which the G. L. of the U. S. holds its annual session, and on Tuesday evening of said week. The Junior Past Grand Sire shall be President.

“The Vice-President and Secretary shall be selected by the Union at said annual meeting, and hold their offices for one year.

“There shall be prepared a suitable record, in which shall be inscribed the name of each member, the date and locality of his birth, initiation and service in the Order. At the death of said member, the date and place of death shall be attached to said record.

“For the defraying of the incidental expenses of the meetings, a collection shall be taken from the members present.

“The Board of Officers are authorized to issue such notices or information, or to call such meetings as it may deem necessary for the interest of the Union or the benefit of its members.”

Which being duly considered was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Union proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Vice-President, SCHUYLER COLFAX, P. G. R., of Indiana; Secretary, W. H. BARNES, P. G. R., of N. Y.; M. J. DURHAM being the President in conformity with the foregoing plan of organization.

On motion, the Union adjourned *sine die*.

